THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AFRICA.

Dr. Livingstone's Explorations—Nothing Known of His Present Situation—A New Canal Project.

The China's mails bring full accounts of the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in its annual meeting at Exeter. We glean some passages of general interest:—

African Explorotion.

In the Geographical Section, the chairman said of Dr. Livingstone:—

"They still only know that up to December, 1867, he was alive and well and in good spirits, travelling westward from the neighborhood of Lake Nyassa, and that he disappeared in the obscurity beyond. Further than this all was conjecture. Whether they might hear of him in the Nile basin, from Sir Samuel Baker's expedition, or on the west coast, must for the present be pure subject of speculation."

Among the papers read was an account of Mr St. Vincent Erskine's discovery of the mouth of the Limpopo, contributed by Dr. Mann. The northern and northwestern frontier of the Transvaal State, in South Africa, is formed for a stretch of three hundred and twenty miles by a large river well known there, along the border of the occupied territory, as the Limpopo. But from the northeast corner of the State the river makes a broad sweep, and then flows southeastwards for a course of two hundred and fifty miles through an untracked and unsurveyed wilderness, being there joined after one hundred miles of descent by another large stream, designated the Lapaluli. It has been a reproach to geography hitherto that no one has traced the course of the combined rivers to determine where they enter the sea. In the early part of last year this problem was attacked by Mr. St. Vincent Erskine, the son of the Colonial Secretary of Natal, and happily accomplished, the journey being as memorable for its bold personal adventure as for its geographical result, the greater part of the distance having been traversed on foot, and a considerable portion of it alone.

Towards the end of November, 1868, and after an absence of twenty-seven weeks, Mr. Erskine again reached Natal. He was so changed by privation and illness that friends in the distance did not recognize him. He has since written to say that he is nevertheless quite prepared to start again to complete such parts of his investigation of the course of these rivers as he had left unfinished, but that if he ever takes up the broken thread of adventure in that direction again, he will certainly avoid two mistakes which he made on the first occasion. He will never again venture upon such a trip so ill supplied with necessaries and material of barter, and he will go professedly as a trader, and not as a gentleman and amateur explorer.

A New Canal in Africa.

Dr. Beke sent a paper "On a Canal to Unite the Upper Nile and Red Sea," which shadowed forth a project for forming a water communication between the Red Sea and the interior of Africa—not by turning the waters of the sea inland, as it was said M. Lesseps contemplated doing, and thus submerging the Sahara or Great Desert, but by diverging into the Arabian Gulf a portion of the headwaters of the Nile. Dr. Beke had no doubt of the feasibility of the scheme, inasmuch as the main features of a water-course are already formed by nature. The proposed canal would simply follow the line of a natural water-course running from southwest to northeast between the sixteenth and the nineteenth parallel of south latitude, while its operation would be to convey a portion of the water of the Atbara, the last great tributary of the Nile, into the Red Sea, at a short distance to the south of the port of Suwakin. In Sir John Bowring's "Report on Egypt and Candia," (1840), he stated, on the authority of M. Linant, that the Ashbarra, or Bahr Mogren, might easily be turned into the Red Sea at Suwakin. This passed over plains and sands, and the remains of a bed or canal already traced by human hands exist from the Ashbarra to the Red Sea; and in 1852 MM. De Malgar and Vayssire proceeded from Suwakin up a wady to Fillik, in Taka, and stated that the waters of the Gash, when at their highest, partly found their way to Taka down the valley along which they had travelled, while in 1855 Dr. Schweinfurth proceeded from Suwakin to Kassala and found the Gash to be a tributary to, if not identical with, the Wady Langeb. A junction between the Gash and the Atbara might easily be made. A junction was attempted in 1840, but the natives frustrated it.

The head of the proposed canal would be about 1200 feet above the Red Sea, and its length being, in round numbers, 240 geographical miles, it would be a fall of 5 feet in a mile, or only 1 in 1200. Thus there could hardly be any works of magnitude, either to render the present natural channel navigable or to prevent the needless waste of water. The approaching opening of the Suez Canal has incalculably enhanced the importance generally of this means of bringing the interior of Eastern Africa into direct communication with one of the great commercial highways of the world, which the Red Sea is about to become far more than it ever was before. The Egyptian province of Taka and the neighboring districts watered by the Gash and the Atbara was a region capable of furnishing British manufacturers an almost unlimited supply of cotton, which is absolutely essential to the million whose subsistence is dependent on this great branch of our national industry. Cotton had been produced here since 1820, and its cultivation made such rapid progress that in 1824 the quantity exported was thirty-two million pounds, valued at £848,479. For exporting the extra cotton produced, such a canal as proposed would be of the greatest advantage.

PERU.

Anniversary of Cuban Independence—Anticipated Revolutionary Movement—The Recognition of the Cuban Patriots.

In correspondence from Lima, Peru, August 13, we find the following information:—

The Industrial Exhibition has proved a great success, surpassing our expectations. The fetes in celebration of the anniversary of Peruvian independence continued for five days, and passed off with great *eclat*. Colonel Prado, the ex-President, contemplates, it is said, a revolutionary movement. He sailed from Valparaiso in the steamer Patagonia for Rio Janeiro, and it is conjectured that it is his intention to intercept the two ironclads Atahualipa y Manco Capac, now on their way to Peru, and so to tamper with their officers as to place himself in command of them, and use them in furtherance of his object. Colonel Prado took with him funds to a large amount. He is now very popular with the Peruvians. On the 4th of August, Baron de Boileau, the recently appointed Minister from France, was received by the President. The predictions of the German astronomer, Dr. Falb, have caused no little consternation along the coast. In many places people left the cities and towns for the open country, and not a few fled by steamer for other parts. Up to the 13th of August, however, the date upon which the formidable prognostications were to have been realized, no convulsion had taken place. On the 10th of August a subterranean noise was heard, but no shock followed. The sound alone, was, however, sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of the more timid, and many abandoned their houses for the squares. The price of guano has been raised in all the markets to £13 sterling per ton of 2240 pounds. A French capitalist, M. Dreyfus, is said to have tendered to the Government a new loan for $20,000,000. The repayment of the loan and interest is to be specially guaranteed by 2,000,000 tons of guano. The engineers appointed to survey the Lima and Oroya Railroad have recommended the Government to undertake the work, but also speak favorably of the proposal of Mr. Meiggs.

THE SOUTH.

A Republicanism that Will Not Go Under.

Those men who imagine that the Republican party in the South will succumb before a reign of violence and terror will find themselves mistaken. The dark deeds of crime and bloodshed by which the Democracy of Louisiana stifled and gagged the fair expression of the people at the ballot-box last November have reacted on their perpetrators most terrifically. The whole North will read now in an authoritative shape the record of murders and outrages by which the Louisiana Democracy have stained their hands, disgraced the State, and sought to usurp power. That Democracy stands convicted of the highest crimes against the liberties of the people, against their State governments, and against the National Government. It is convicted of the crime of endeavoring, by lawless violence and the darkest crimes, to thwart the determined and lawfully expressed will of the nation with regard to reconstruction. Their elections, thus conducted by the bowie-knife and the pistol, will be treated as null. The elections in those parishes which held them peaceably and lawfully will be excepted. Congress will provide by law for the protection of the ballot boxes against such crimes in the future. All that the Republican party ask is a fair trial before the people, and the same liberty of speech, of public meetings, and of political organization that other parties have. Those parishes where desperadoes and raffians may still have the upper hand sufficiently to prevent such freedom of action will merely deprive themselves of the privilege of voting.—*New Orleans Advocate.*

Political Intolerance in Virginia.

The facts set forth below can be substantiated by the affidavits of the parties concerned, says the Richmond *State Journal*, and we publish them in order to show how thoroughly some people are reconstructed, and how tolerant they are of the political sentiments of their neighbors:—

A young man belonging to the police force, of good moral character, and of undoubted integrity, rented a small house on Jackson street a few days since, and entered into a written contract with the proprietor. The paper was signed by both parties, but was still in possession of the latter. This morning the lessee put his furniture into several carts and conveyed it to the door of the house he supposed he had rented. At the door he was confronted by the owner of the property, who said:—

"The neighbors inform me, sir, that you voted for Wells for Governor?"

"Well, sir, so I did. What of that?" returned the policeman.

"Well, just this: the neighbors don't want anybody who voted for Wells in this neighborhood, and no man who is a radical shall ever live in a house of mine."

"But, sir, I have signed a contract, and I shall hold you to the bargain."

"That for the contract," he said, and tearing it up he threw it into the street, and slammed the door in the face of his would-be tenant—that couldn't be. Let us have peace!

Heavy Robbery of Diamonds.

From the N. O. Times of Sunday last.

On the 23d of July last Mr. H. Prouhats, No. 10 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, had stolen from his store, in the daytime, a lot of diamonds valued at $6000. The robbery was committed by two men and a woman, who were playing the so-called confidence game on the unsuspecting proprietor. No clue could be gotton for a long time to the whereabouts of the robbers. The particulars of this affair were received in due time at police headquarters in New Orleans, and the matter put into the hands of Special Officer Cunninghan. Certain photographs received, and other circumstances, started this officer on the track, and he at last succeeded in arresting John Lyons, Harry Bounier, and Mrs. John Lyons, alias Lillie Tillman, who, there can be little doubt, are the identical parties who committed the robbery.

The stolen diamonds are supposed to have been sold by these parties in Memphis, though they had in their possession other diamonds and jewelry. The men are young, and of genteel and prepossessing appearance, and the women eminently so. They appear to have been driving a profitable trade in Havana, Boston Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other cities, and were evidently preparing to spread their nets for a big haul in New Orleans, when brought to a sudden halt in their career by the sagacity of Detective Cunningham. This is really one of the most important arrests that has occurred for some time past, and the officer deserves credit for ridding the community of such dangerous company.

GENERALITIES.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The Lowell *Courier* says that the excavation has been continued on the easterly end of the Hoosac tunnel over one hundred feet beyond the soft place met with a few days since. The soft place was about twelve feet in width, composed of soft and rotten rock filled with water, and it kept slowly falling until timbered up. It fell the whole width, leaving a cavity above forty forty feet high, all of which was filled up and made firm with wood and timber, and will in the end be arched with brick. The material beyond this is the best hitherto met with, being mica slate mostly, and blasts off in large flakes, suitable for building purposes. The rate of progress now is about forty feet per week in the east end.

The Force of Ice.

The ship Corinthian, of this port, when left in St. Lawrence Bay last year, was secured with three anchors, the cables of two, after passing round the windlass, as is usual with whale ships, being shackled together round the foremast. Captain Jernegan, who has just returned to San Francisco from the wreck, writes that he found that the ice, when it came down this spring, tore the ship completely from the cables and windlass. The anchors were dragged for and found, the heaviest one with its chain entire, and the windlass attached to it. Thirty fathoms of chain were recovered with another, but the third chain had parted near its anchor. The ship could be seen sunk, with the foremast broken off, the houses gone from her deck, and one rail gone.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A Masonic Controversy.

There is a brisk controversy going on just now, the London *Athenæum* reports, among the Freemasons in England. A worthy brother, having spent several years in Australia, has returned, announcing as the fruit of his sojourn the discovery of various ancient mysteries. The Babylonian and Greek astronomy are pronounced to have been organized by Freemasons, and the Assyrian monuments in the British Museum to be nothing but illustrations of the same great fact. The discoverer, of course, has not been without the countenance of some of the more ignorant, if met by the contempt of the better informed. Some of the Masons are, however, very indignant at an attempt to represent that the key of cuneiform and hieroglyphic literature should be claimed to have been picked up by chance and hidden away as a Masonic secret; and they call on the inventor to publish his contribution, if he have any, to the stores of general knowledge, as they want no covert possession of it.

Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New York Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden on Wednesday last. The case of Jacob Binkle, the emigrant who arrived in this city by the steamship Atalanta, from Havre, and who was brutally clubbed by some policemen, was the subject of investigation. It was asserted that he was beaten while in a station-house cell, and that he was subsequenty conveyed to the hospital for treatment. The case was referred to the General Agent, who was instructed to consult with the Police Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the assailants.

There were 5775 arrivals of emigrants at New York during the two weeks ending September 1, making an aggregate of 154,041 since the 1st of January. The receipts since the 25th of August for commutation of passengers amounted to $11,037·03, the whole amount up to date being $636,153·03, leaving an excess of $270,336·59 over all disbursements.

Saint Aspinquid.

On Agamenticus Hill, in New York, lies buried the Indian apostle, Saint Aspinquid. He was ninety-four years old when he died, May 1, 1662. At the age of forty-two or forty-three he was converted to Christianity, and spent fifty years of his life preaching to the sixty-six different nations or tribes of Indians in the country. His funeral was conducted with great pomp and ceremony. The Indians sacrificed the following wild animals to the departed spirit:—25 bucks, 67 does, 3 ermines, 32 buffaloes, 110 ferrets, 852 martens, 240 wolves, 82 wildcats, 483 foxes, 620 beavers, 500 fishes, 99 bears, 36 moose, 50 weasels, 400 otters, 520 raccoons, 112 rattlesnakes, 3 catamounts, 900 musquashes, 69 woodchucks, 1500 minks, and 38 porcupines. On his tombstone was placed the following inscription:—

"Present, useful; absent, wanted;
Lived, desired; dead, lamented."

A MAN OF THE PAST.

Why a Mississippian Declines to Run for Congress.

This gentleman, who formerly exercised very great influence in the politics of Mississippi, and for a while in New Orleans was potent as a leading Democratic editor, was lately called upon to run for Congress from Southern Mississippi. He declines in the following letter, which contains some marked and remarkable opinions:—

SHIELDSBORO, Miss., Aug. 10, 1869.—Captain P. K. Mayers, editor Handsboro *Democ at*—My Dear Sir:—I have seen in your issue of the 31st ult. the card of a number of distinguished citizens of Harrison county, inviting me to be a candidate for Congress in this district, and your kind endorsement thereof. I am deeply impressed by this manifestation of confidence on the part of the leading Whigs and Democrats who have known me intimately for twenty-five years, in happier times and in our latter days of humiliation and distress.

Were I, like most of those who have signed this call, in the prime of life, with energies unimpaired, and with talents equal to the emergency, I would make any sacrifice for our stricken country.

But I am a man of the past; too secluded in my habits; too much wedded to the theories of former times; too full of personal recollections of the great statesmen of the republic—to be a fit representative of any of the parties of to-day.

I have no disabilities to remove, but have scruples to overcome, and an invincible repugnance to the strife of politics. For fifteen years I have not attended a political meeting. Since the surrender I have not written a political article. It has been my misfortune, or my weakness, to differ with all parties too much, to expect to be popular with either. I differed with the Democrats in their ill-advised and abortive attempts to organize the State Government under the promptings of Andrew Johnson. I witnessed with regret the gross and unaccountable blunders committed by their Legislature and convention. I differed with them when they elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, certain to be rejected; when they blindly advised the people not to vote for delegates to a convention, after the election had been ordered, and thus threw the great responsibility of making a constitution into the hands of their opponents, and superinduced most of our present difficulties. I differed with them in their opposition to the removal of political disabilities by application to Congress, and in their refusal to accept office—especially the appointment of registrar—from the military authorities, thus compelling the commanding generals to confer commissions chiefly on strangers. I personally know that they would have given the preference to established citizens.

I differed with the Republicans in the implacable resentments manifested for the vanquished; in the political superiority they desired to confer on an inferior race, by disfranchising a heroic people, glorious in their struggle for independence—more glorious in their fall.

I know very well that I have friends throughout the district who remember my name and services in the past. It would be affectation to undervalue what I know I still retain, my old-time popularity. But I stand without a party—owing allegiance to none; in fellowship with none; asking favors of none; under obligations to none; and I can bring no strength to those who wish me to unfurl their standard.

Excuse me, then, to our friends, when I decline, as I am constrained to do, their kind and flattering invitation. Very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. F. H. CLAIBORNE.

THE "QUAKER CITY."

She is Sold to the Haytien Rebels—Refusal of the American Crew to Fight Under the Haytien Flag.

Writes a correspondent from Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., on the 20th ultimo:—

In my last letter I alluded to the steamer Quaker City, alias Columbia, as one of the vessels arriving here from New York under the British flag, and afterwards proceeding to Hayti to be employed in the service of the Haytien rebels. The Quaker City, it will be remembered, was, some two months ago, seized in New York by the United States authorities, on information laid by the Spanish Consul in that city to the effect that she was about conveying an armed expedition to Cuba in aid of the insurgent Cubans. It having been subsequently ascertained that there was no foundation for the libel, the vessel was released; but a few days after this she was again seized at the instance of the Haytien Minister to the United States, who demanded her detention on the ground that she had been purchased for the revolutionary Government in Hayti, and that her real destination was the port of St. Mark in that island. The parties interested in her departure, however, managed matters so cleverly that the vessel was bonded, leaving immediately afterwards for this port, with a full cargo of flour and provisions. In due time she arrived here, and, after discharging a part of her cargo, got a British register, and then left for St. Marc. Everybody here knew what this meant, and there was no little jubilation among the Haytien exiles resident in this city at the departure of the steamer for Hayti. When she reached St. Marc, she was, of course, agreeably to the programme, handed over to Saget, the self-styled President of the North, to be forthwith equipped as a war vessel for the rebels. Her crew, which was a large one, consisted principally of Americans; but these, upon finding that the steamer had been transferred to Saget, refused, almost to a man, to serve under the Haytien rebel flag. The men were, consequently, paid off and given a passage to this place in the steamer Clara Helena. About twenty of them have left for New York on the brigantine M. A. Knight, and the rest of the crew, numbering over thirty, have been sent on to Aspinwall, whence they will proceed in one of the Pacific Company's mail steamers direct to your city. It is further said that each of these has received $13 to pay for his passage from Aspinwall to New York; but whether this sum will be sufficient to take them home, and by what means they are to support themselves in Aspinwall, between the period of their arrival there and the departure of the steamer for New York, are matters relative to which we must wait for information. The fact is, these men have been shamefully treated, and it is to be hoped that, on their arrival at New York, they will seek redress. Meantime, parties here wait anxiously to see what the American Government will do with the original owners of the Quaker City, who have forfeited the bonds under which the vessel was allowed to leave New York for the West Indies.

—Oxford, Mass., boasts of 102 persons over seventy years of age in its 3000 inhabitants.

CUBA.

The Present Situation—The Spanish Volunteers Refuse to go to the Field—Their Latest Outrages.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The reception of General de Rodas at Matanzas, upon his recent visit, was cold and chilling. One company only of volunteers came out to welcome him. Soon after arriving he harangued the troops and told the volunteers that the time had come for them to go to the field. He conjured them by the memories of past glories to rally once more around the flag of Castile and Arragon. The troops seemed somewhat inclined to carry out the Governor-General's wishes, and he left for Havana under the impression that 500 men of the battalion would set out within a few days under the Governor of Matanzas. As soon as De Rodas, however, had arrived at Havana, the troops refused positively to go, declaring that they were here to protect the town of Matanzas. This conduct has had an unfavorable effect upon the spirits of the Governor-General, who is greatly annoyed at it.

A fight is reported to have occurred on the 45th at Jaguey Grande. The chappel gorris and volunteers were badly beaten by the insurgents. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable.

The sailing of D. C. Maza de Arredondo for New York, in the steamer Missouri, carrying as he did a large amount of funds belonging to the escaped Fernando Po prisoners, and former administrator of the Caja de Ahorros Bank, has caused a good deal of feeling in the city. Arredondo was, since the departure of Castillo, the manager of the institution, and the Government has confiscated (upon paper) all that Castillo possessed.

The discontent among the volunteers is on the increase. On Monday last the disturbances reached a high point. A battalion of artillery had been disarmed because the men had threatened to shoot their Colonel. Some of the leaders were about being tried for the offense, and also general insubordination. The discontent is said to have been excited by the manner in which De Rodas has treated political prisoners. Many little printed papers, hand-bills, full of abuse of the Governor, were found yesterday morning and the day before posted upon the corners of the streets. Those who desire to see these prisoners shot say they will carry out their wishes, though all the world oppose. The Captain-General lies upon a bed of thorns; whichever way he turns he is sure to be pricked.

What the French Papers Say.

The Paris *Patrie*, Aug. 20, concludes as follows an article on the Cuban question, in which it maintains that Spain should acknowledge the independence of Cuba:—

"But how can there be hope of conquering the insurrection, if it is sustained, not by the Government, but by the people of the United States? Now, the sympathies of all Americans are with the Cubans. It is with great difficulty that the Washington Cabinet has resisted the enormous pressure exercised to force it to accord belligerent rights to them. If the United States Government has resisted up to the present, it is precisely because it has calculated that Spain, encouraged by proofs of impartiality which it has given her, would consent to an arrangement which would protect both Spanish honor and interests. If nothing is seen in this at Madrid, they may be certain that as soon as Congress reassembles, and perhaps sooner, the Washington Cabinet will be forced to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans, and then no power in the world will be able to retain the island under the domination of Spain. All the question resolves itself into this:—Does the Spanish Government believe that the insurrection will be at an end in sixty days, as the official journals of Havana announce at the instance of General Rodas? If it does, we suppose that it will continue the conflict; if not, it would be better to make an immediate arrangement which will save the honor of Spain and her interests in Cuba, at the same time that it would stop the effusion of blood in the Antilles."

Referring to the arrival in Paris of "three of the most conspicuous men in American politics and diplomacy"—General Banks, Senators Ramsey and Fenton—the same journal says of General Banks that he will "remain probably four to five weeks in Paris, where his presence and diplomatic ability may not be without value in settling the Cuban question."

A French Journal Declares the Island is Lost to Spain.

The Paris *France* of August 20 has an article on the independence of Cuba. It considers that that island is now irrevocably lost by Spain. At Madrid a last attempt is spoken of as likely to be made by the mother country to retain this valuable possession. When the healthy season sets in, it is alleged that a Spanish army of 20,000 men will be sent out to oppose the insurgents. A vain project! The *France* says:—

"It is known that the American Government has instructed its new representative, General Sickles, to proceed to Madrid. We are, however, we believe, justified in asserting that the object of his diplomatic mission is not to negotiate a purchase of Cuba by the United States. The object of the mission is to offer to mediate between the mother country and the colony. The plan to be proposed will embrace on the one hand the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty over the island; and on the other, provide for a payment by the Cubans of such a sum of money as will enable Spain to pay the interest of the loans raised on Cuban securities. The United States will be parties to the contract to the extent of guaranteeing the faithful fulfilment of the proposed reciprocal engagements. However painful it may be for the Spanish Government to accept this suggested solution of the difficulty, we hold that no other is possible in the circumstances, and that it is the only plan by which Spain can save some fragments of the wreck. The value and the duration of Cuban independence under the protection of America is quite another question. The desire to absorb and the greed of territory which characterizes the United States, we admit, qualifies them very badly to perform the part of a platonic protectorate. In fact, it is very probable that behind the compromise which they are now trying to bring about there lies an intended second edition of the history of Texas."

Work on the Spanish Gunboats.

Translated from El Nacional.

The construction of the Spanish gunboats recently seized by the Government has been pushed forward with unexampled energy during the past few weeks. There are 900 men employed in the Delamater Iron Works, half of whom are engaged upon the machinery of the boats. Of the whole number, 25 have already been set afloat, and the other five will soon be launched.

Eleven of those building in this city have received their machinery, and will soon be ready for sea. One of them, the Ericsson, was about to sail, when Marshal Barlow and Admiral Godon notified the builders and the Spanish authorities here that none of the boats will be allowed to put to sea. None of the Mystic boats have been sent to New York, but some of them are expected here shortly to take their machinery on board.

The Decree of Jose Balta, President of Peru.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Considering that after the declaration made by the Government, recognizing as belligerents the Cubans who are struggling for their independence, the insurrection against the Spanish Government has progressed to the extent of having a political organization, the evidences of which are a Congress and Government with sufficient material means to carry on the struggle, and in virtue of the justice of the holy cause of independence which gives them the right to conquer:—

That the Government of Peru, having declared itself a friend to the revolted Cubans, ought, now that they are organized, to recognize as a friend the Government of the Cuban republic.

That this cannot have effect without first acknowledging the existence and the character of the government that rules Cuba.

I decree—single article—the independence of the Island of Cuba from Spanish dominion and also the republican form of government therein established are hereby recognized.

The Minister of Foreign Relations is charged with the fulfilment of this decree.

Let it be communicated, published, and recorded.

Given at Lima on the 13th of August, 1869.

JOSE BALTA.

J. A. Barrenechea.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The International Race—Mr. Willan's "Unfortunate Letter"—Secretary Rawlins in Better Health—Revenue Seizures in Baltimore—Heavy Snow Storm in the White Mountains.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Officials Assailed While Endeavoring to Serve an Attachment.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Captain E. W. Davidson, of the steamer Escort, running between this city and Gloucester; the mate, E. F. Doane; Abbott Coffin, clerk; D. W. Etta, engineer; the cook, and one of the crew, were all arrested last night on a charge of assault and battery on Deputy-Sheriff Dearborn and Assistant Twitchell, who yesterday afternoon went down to the boat to serve an attachment on it at the instance of Councilman Flynn, one of the owners of the boat. The assault occurred at the hour advertised for the regular departure of the boat, in the course of which the Sheriff failed to attach the steamer. The arrests were made on the return of the boat from Gloucester.

General Sherman

arrived in this city from Portland to-day, by the early train.

The Tallapoosa.

on which are Admiral Porter and ex-Secretary Borie, left Portland this morning for Washington.

A Heavy Snow Storm

prevailed on and around the White Mountains yesterday afternoon. The mercury ranged from 28 to 31 during the storm.

Mrs. Stowe

will publish, in the October *Atlantic*, a defense of her Lord Byron article.

FROM EUROPE.

The Buncombe Letter from the Oxford Bow-Oar.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Willan, a member of the Oxford boat's crew in the late international race with the Harvards, writes what is regarded as an unfortunate letter, and which is published in the London journals to-day, on the subject of Sir Aubrey Paul's decision of the winning of the race by only half a boat's length in the clear. In this communication Mr. Willan endeavors to show the public that the Oxford men were merely making a child's play towards the conclusion of the race, and that they could have increased the final distance between themselves and the Harvard's boat had they wished to do so. He further says that he makes this statement just now for the reason, and because he expects to hear, and soon, a claim made to the effect that the Harvards could have replaced the Oxford men had the race endured a few hundred yards further.

The letter is regarded here generally as a piece of silly cockney "bounce," and its issue has given rise already to the very report which it professes to contradict.

[Upon one of the inside pages of this issue will be found a different interpretation of Mr. Willan's communication.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3—11 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities dull. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83¾; of 1867, 83. U. S. Ten-forties, 76½. Erie Railroad, 23¾. Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher. Middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 13⅝@13¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including for export 11,000 bales, and on speculation 15,000 bales. The stock in port is 418,000 bales, including 90,000 American.

Red Wheat, 10s. Flour, 28s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—12 M.—Cotton—middling uplands, 13⅝@13¾d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. California Wheat, 11s. 4d.; No. 2 red Western, 10s. 10d@10s. 2d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 71f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer. Stock of Cotton afloat 493,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm.

Receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days 40,000 quarters, 22,500 of which are American. Flour, 28s. 9d. Corn, 30s. 9d.

HAVRE, Sept. 3.—Cotton opens quiet but steady.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Revenue Seizures and Compromises—A Frost Last Night.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The case of the United States against the extensive distiller, A. J. Ullman, owner of the South Side distillery, on Washington road, which was seized some weeks ago for violating the internal revenue laws, has been compromised by Ullman paying as a penalty $20,000 and costs.

Frost is reported in the surrounding country last night.

Base ball continues to be an absorbing topic. Another match game to-day. Business is improving slightly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Rawlins Recovering.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Rawlins was very ill last night, but towards morning there was a decided improvement in his condition, and he is now much better.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Stocks unsettled. Money unsettled at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 135⅝; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123¼; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122⅝; do. do. new, 121⅝; do. 1867, 121⅝; do. 1868, 111⅞; 10-40s, 111½; Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Co., 55½; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 206⅝; Erie, 34; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 186½; Michigan Central, 129⅝; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cotton dull and nominally 34½c. Flour firm and active, and in good shipping demand; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $6·50@8·25. Wheat firm and excited; red, $1·60. Corn firm; white, $1·18. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye dull. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard dull at 20@21c. Whisky quiet at $1·15; could be bought for less.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 3, 1869.

There is no quotable change in any of the main features of our local Money market to-day. The speculative demand for loans on call has greatly increased within the past three days, and as the supply of capital at the banks is short of the ordinary business demand, the pressure on the outside market has increased with it. There is a general dissatisfaction, however, among business burrowers with the rates now demanded for time loans, and a disposition to postpone their transactions as long as possible, in the hope of a favorable change within the coming week. Hence there has been less activity in the discount market for the last few days. Money is to be had on call very readily at 7@8 per cent. at the banks, the latter figure being manipulated in the usual manner. Discounts are firm and, as usual, irregular.

Gold opened at 133⅝, an advance of 1⅛ on yesterday's closing quotations, and closing at noon firm at 135⅛.

There is little doing in United States securities, but the course of the market is with gold, and the quotations are in advance of those of yesterday.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices were hardly so strong. Pennsylvania 6s, war loan, sold at 100⅝. City loans were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101⅛.

Reading Railroad was less active and declined ⅛, selling at 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 57⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sold at 30⅞@31, b. o.; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 38½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅛.

Canal shares were rather quiet. Lehigh gold loan sold at 97⅝; Schuylkill Navigation preferred was taken at 18@18⅜; 60 was bid for Morris Canal preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 45 was offered for Second and Third, and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Reading RR	48¼
$2000 N Penna 6s c.	87¾	100 do .05&in.	48¼
$2000 Ph & E 7s . 85	85	200 do .18.830.	48⅛
$10000 Pa 6s WL Cp.	100¾	200 do .18.	48⅛
$500 Leh gold 1	98½	100 do .b30.	48⅝
4 sh Penna R . 18.	57½	200 sh Ph & E . b30.	30¾
97 do .18.	57⅝	100 do .b30.	30⅞
149 sh Leh Val R. b5.	56⅛	100 do.	30¼
58 do .18.	56¼	300 do .18.b60.	31
100 sh Cata Pf . b60.	38⅜	10 sh Sch Nav Pf .	18
20 sh W Jersey R .	62½	100 do .	18½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123½@123¾; 5-20s of 1862, 123¼@123½; do. 1864, 122⅝@122¾; do. 1865, 122⅝@122¾; do. July, 1865, 121¾@121⅞; do. 1867, 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1868, 121⅜@121½; 10-40s, 111⅝@112; Currency 6s, 111⅜@111¾. Gold, 135⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅝@123¾; do. 1862, 122¾@123⅛; do. 1864, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1865, new, 121⅝@121⅞; do. 1867, new do. 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1868, 121⅜@121⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅝@112; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111½@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝; Gold, 135⅛@135⅜; Silver, 129@131.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅜	10·48 A. M.	135⅜
10·32 "	135⅜	11·53 "	135⅜
10·35 "	135¼	12·00 M.	135⅜

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, September 2, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	2,431 05
From Schuylkill Haven	2,224 00
Total for week	4,655 05
Previously this year	446,293 14
Total	450,948 19
To same time last year	537,139 15

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	205½	Western Union Tele.	37⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Toledo & Wabash R.	82½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	78½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¼	Adams Express	56½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅛	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅜	United State	62½
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅛	Gold	135⅛
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87½	Market steady.	
Pacific M. S.	80½		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 3.—The Flour market is steady, with very little demand, except from the home trade, who purchase principally of the better grades of extra families. Holders, however, in consequence of the advance in wheat, are firm in their views. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50, extras at $5·50@6, Northwestern extra family at $6·50@8, the latter rate for fancy Minnesota; $6·25@7 25 for Pennsylvania do, do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is offered at $6·50 per barrel.

The Wheat market is active, there being a good demand both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 3000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1·55@1·57; 500 bushels damp Indiana do. at $1·50; 1500 bushels Delaware do. at $1·60; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania do. on private terms; and 21,500 bushels Western do. on secret terms. Rye is quiet at $1·12 for Western. Corn moves slowly at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·18@1·20, and Western mixed at $1·12@1·16. Oats are without change. 1200 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania at 54@60c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $35 per ton.

Whisky is offered at $1·24@1·26 per gallon for Western. The market is bare.

LATEST SHIPPING

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The magic horn which Oberon gave to Sir Huon set every one dancing who happened to be within earshot of its blast. Thus, while the bearer of the gift was surrounded by enemies, and could hardly of his own resources find his way out of the difficulty, he had but to blow his horn, set his foes jumping and jigging, and escape amid their panting confusion. The Dominionists in Canada seem to be trying an experiment borrowed from the lively cantos of Wieland's poem. They apparently hope to get out of all their difficulties by setting Prince Arthur and all parties and sects, and the population generally, dancing to the roystering music of the Highland reel. The Prince danced with everybody, danced down everybody, danced as only princes in newspaper descriptions ever do dance; and he carried away the affection of a populace of perspiring competitors. "Dance light, for my heart lies under your feet, love," is the refrain of a pretty ballad which all the loyalists of the Dominion might have chorused in the modest ears of young Arthur. Where are your anti-Dominionists now—your annexationists, your malignants, who were wont to set the maritime provinces in a roar? Danced away, apparently, as sad thoughts are said to be in another ballad whereof we remember nothing more.

Still, somehow, there remain difficulties hanging over the future of the new Dominion which your only jig-maker though he be a prince, cannot charm away. Doubtless the Queen's third son is very popular in Canada. He seems a winning, intelligent lad, who has not yet arrived, and we trust never may arrive, at the season of Schneider, and can-can, and music hall. He appears to have lent himself to the festive business of the visit with thorough good humor, and his presence, no doubt, has been a social success. But if it was seriously proposed to use it as a counterblast to the dissatisfaction of a certain portion of the Canadian people, it will prove a decided failure. The loyalists of Canada are already loyal enough in all conscience, it is only spurring the willing horse to administer fresh stimulant to their devotion. Indeed, there still exists among certain classes in Canada a sentimental, high-flown, mediæval loyalty, which died out of England with the Stuarts. A really loyal Canadian of this stamp, when he visits England, experiences a chilling shock to find himself among people who hardly understand his raptures, and have forgotten all about the sort of lyric loyalty which animates his chivalrous bosom. They tolerate his highflown enthusiasm about queens and princes and princesses just as a prosaic papa might listen to his daughter's accepted lover pouring out the effusiveness of his admiration over a young lady who appears to her father a very good sort of girl indeed, but not a bit of an angel, goddess, seraph, or sylph. On these devoted Canadians the presence of Prince Arthur will have little additional effect, and on nobody else will it have any effect whatever more lasting than the heat of the Scotch reel or the bubbles of the champagne which followed. The future of Canada will be settled by strictly practical and prosaic considerations. The Nova Scotians, who are the bitterest enemies of the Confederation measure, are among those of the population who have always been most noted for loyalty; and yet their loyalty did not two years ago, and does not now, prevent them from declaring loudly for annexation to the United States rather than a federation of the British American provinces. These men see no advantage in the Confederation scheme, and they do see that the situation of the maritime provinces, the vast and dreary distances lying between them and Ottawa, the total dissimilarity of interests and objects which forms a still drearier intervening distance, render it impossible to think with patience of the permanent cohesion of the Dominion. They see, too, quite clearly that England wants to be rid of them. We commented a few days ago upon the remarkable frankness with which Sir John Young conveyed to the Canadians the assurance that England is ready to let them go whenever they please. The delegates from the several British American Provinces found out this for themselves, to the great surprise of many of them, when they went over to England to agitate for and against the Dominion project. The notion taken up by some of our New York contemporaries, that the English Government have sent Prince Arthur to Canada for the purpose of offering him to the Canadians as a king, is utterly chimerical, and, indeed, shows a curious ignorance of the feelings of the English public and the opinions of English statesmen. We may all rest assured that Prince Arthur's mother and Prince Arthur's friends would no more allow him to accept the crown of Canada than the crown of Dahomey. "The Genoese give themselves to me," said the gracious French King, "*et moi je les donne au diable.*" Prince Arthur will never, we fancy, receive any such offer from the Canadians; but, if he should, his answer, although not couched in just the same language, would assuredly be to much the same effect.

If there is any political significance in the visit, it is simply in the fact that the Dominionists are trying to make capital out of it. So far as England is concerned, it means nothing. Canada will, in fact, soon find herself practically driven to choose between trying to set up for an independent State and annexing herself to our great republic. When it comes to this even the most antiquated of monarchists, even the most ambitious of title-loving politicians, will look, at the one side, on the energy, the progress, the amazing prosperity of the United States; and at the other, on the slow, lethargic, unsatisfactory process of half development which Canada as a colony and Canada as a Dominion has exhibited, and then will choose a safe partnership rather than a precarious independence.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The fruits of the efforts of the fanatical preacher and politician of the North are ripening daily, and the harvest of death will be frightfully large. Freedom, and the equality of the black race, socially and politically, with the white race, have been decreed, and the results are being made manifest. The laws of nature are fixed and immutable, and when, judging from the whole past history of the world, we see that the negro is the lowest in the scale of the human race, we must conclude that a fixed, an eternal law so decreed. We can see no change in the condition of the negro, morally, intellectually, and physically, go back as far as we can. They are the same now as they were at the date of the building of the Pyramids—no change for the better. It is certain that they had as good a start in the race of life as the other varieties of the human species, but the inexorable fact is, they alone have not improved. But here in the United States, under a mild system of bondage, some advance was made by them, but as soon as the controlling influence of the white race was taken away, we find the negro lapsing into his original barbarism. The increase of population in any considerable degree depends upon relief from cares and a sufficient quantity of food and clothing and shelter from the changes and inclemencies of weather. The census, particularly that of 1860, shows that the natural increase of blacks was much greater than that of the whites, proving clearly that the conditions of life were more favorable to increasing the blacks than that of the whites. Without cares, with comfortable cabins, with good clothing, and a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, the negro improved and multiplied. But now, left to the tender mercies of his pretended friends, he is sinking fast to his original condition, and gradually, or rather rapidly, disappearing. Not long since we read of the sufferings of the negroes in the District of Columbia, that only portion of the territory of the United States under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. The Chairman of the National Freedmen's Relief Association appeals for the relief of 30,000 negroes, suffering for the want of the necessaries of life in the District of Columbia, and his appeal is responded to by a donation of a barrel of onions and a barrel of potatoes, worth $13·50, all the way from the North, the region where the negro is regarded as a man and brother. An appeal to the benevolent, to contribute to supply the wants of negro, was never heard of before the advent of radicalism. But now, right under the nose of Congress, 30,000 of its wards are crying for help. There is no help for them but in themselves, and as we know that Providence only helps those who help themselves, we can see no relief for them, for they are as helpless now as when they first made their appearance upon earth. It is a hard fate—we pity them—but their present deplorable condition was thrust upon them by the fanatical North. That they are not increasing in population is apparent, and that they will finally disappear is also evident. Let this one extract open the eyes of their pretended friends:—

"Beaufort, S. C., says the Lynchburg *News*, once the fashionable watering-place of South Carolina, has become decayed, ragged, houseless, and a mere clam-bed. Once it was to the South what Long Branch and Newport are to the North. It had its hundred boats and bathers, but now there are a few mean whites who intermarry with the negroes, a few low liquor shops and clothing stores, a few ex-officials of the Treasury, who hope to get a little Sea Island cotton, and a few stunted palmettos. The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, who tells us of the decay, adds the following of the negro race:—

"Away on the sandhills, in the bomb-proofs of forts, under old forts and decaying tents, this family of colored men, during the war industrious and happy, are now passing their lives in the wilderness of the desert islands, along their shores or in the woods of the inner islands. Such lives will soon be past. For they tell us that the surf, which can be heard so distinctly, is the only voice that sings the dirges of hundreds that almost daily are laid in the cold square tenements, dug in the sea beach. Going down to death, a whole race, at the rate of a thousand a day, and leaving none behind to bear their names. This, then, is freedom! Suffering for food, for clothing, for everything, having no money, no trade, no employment; nothing to hope or to live for. Free to search for labor they cannot find; free to die unnoticed and unknelled, one after another, until the fatal fiftieth year comes round, when, at the present rate of disease, the whole race will have gone into the gloomy hereafter."

THE HUSS ANNIVERSARY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At Prague, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—will be celebrated the five hundreth anniversary of the birthday of John Huss. Great preparations are on foot to give this festival an imposing character. All parts of Bohemia and Moravia will be represented by deputations. A large number of guests are invited from Russia, Servia, and other Slavonic countries. France and England are also to send their contingent of visitors. It is stated that Guizot, Victor Hugo, and other distinguished Frenchmen will be present. This festival, intended to do honor to the memory of a man who inaugurated one of the most remarkable movements in mediæval Europe, is suggestive of many reflections at the present time. It is four hundred and fifty-four years since John Huss was burnt by order of the Council of Constance, and after death his ashes scattered to the winds. According to the sentence his body was delivered to the fire and his soul to the devils. This was done although a German emperor had pledged his word to give the great Doctor of Prague a safe conduct to the council and back.

It was supposed that with the death of Huss the ideas which he represented would be stifled. What was the result? All Bohemia rose up, and for twelve years undisciplined peasants bade defiance to the best troops which the empire could send against them, and compelled Rome and Germany to make terms with men whom they affected to look upon as heretics and rebels. All this would have but little interest at the present day, except for the student of history, were it not for the fact that questions raised in Bohemia by Huss in the fifteenth century are pre-eminently the questions of to-day in Europe. On their proper settlement depend the peace and development of the world. Of these questions one is political and the other religious.

At the present time peoples of the same race and language are striving to form themselves into homogeneous groups. This has given rise to what is now called the question of nationalities, which is without doubt the chief political question of Europe in our time. The great struggles and rivalries are between governments which have placed themselves at the head of the national movement and those whose personal or dynastic interests are opposed to it. The animating idea of Germany is a united fatherland, which till Bismark's time seemed to be merely a dream of poets, but which since the battle of Sadowa is fast becoming a reality. Austria, unable to bring about German unity, does not wish that it should take place under the auspices of her great rival; hence the grievances of Count Beust, who, if we may believe his speeches and despatches, bestows much unrequited love on ungrateful Prussia. France, of course, cannot but give a word of sympathy to the ill-used Austrian Chancellor She sympathizes with his separatist movements, fearing that a united Germany might have too much significance, and the "Grande Nation" be forced to take a second instead of the first place in Western Europe. Italy is yearning and struggling for national unity; but the Pope stands in the way. The Slavonic and Greek populations of Turkey are struggling for a position among the Christian nations of the earth. Western Europe, or at least the Governments, affects to believe that the rule of the "sick man" is a wise dispensation of Providence.

Everywhere we find the traditions and institutions of ages of conquest and violence coming in conflict with the legitimate aspirations and tendencies of the people. The struggle may be long, but its issue cannot be doubtful. On every side we find the question of nationalities to be the question taken up by the people, and as such destined to conquer. No efforts of diplomacy, no tricks of cabinets, can prevent the union of populations of the same race, language, and tendencies.

There are few better examples of the vitality of a great idea than that afforded by the history of the movement begun in Bohemia in the fifteenth century. The question of nationalities, supposed to have been set at rest forever by force of arms, has become the leading idea of Europe, and its realization is of prime necessity. With a united Italy and Germany, with a constitutional France, satisfied with the rank which her natural genius and her geographical position may enable her to maintain, not inspired by the vain belief that she is and must be of necessity the first of nations, Europe might follow the example of America by disbanding her armies and paying her debts. She might then educate her ignorant populations, instead of overburdening them with taxes and military service.

The religious movement in Bohemia was very different from Protestantism of a century later. The object of the struggle was to retain a certain amount of local independence in the churches of different countries without separating from communion with Rome—an endeavor to reconcile liberty with unity. A similar attempt was made in France, but without success. If the Bohemian and Gallican movements had succeeded constitutionalism might have become the form of government in the Catholic Church, and reform made possible without revolt.

Since it was announced that an Ecumenical Council was to be held at Rome during the present year, we have taken a deep interest in its probable issue. Many persons, judging from the encyclicals, the syllabus, and different allocutions pronounced in the Vatican, suppose that a decided stand will be taken against the most cherished tendencies of the age, and that Pius IX will anathematize modern civilization as unholy and unchristian. If, however, Rome has retained even a portion of that wisdom which so distinguished her in other times, we may venture to think that this course will not be taken. She will perceive that the main question is one government. By the introduction of a rigid system of imperialism into the administration of the Church, the Papal power puts itself in opposition to every modern development. If the Pope but reads aright the signs of the times, he will be able to provide for himself a surer support than can be obtained by opposing reforms in Austria and enlisting zouaves in France and Canada. This support will not be obtained by struggling against whatever is most valued by the present age, but by bidding Godspeed to all the legitimate strivings of the people. By liberalizing the internal administration of the Church, and by making himself the senior Bishop of Christendom, the position of the Pope would be such as to need neither zouaves nor Chassepots, of which, as temporal sovereign and absolute Chief of the Church, he seems to be in need.

SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

From the N. Y. World.

We gave in yesterday's issue a circumstantial account of the manner in which the insubordination of General Sickles resulted in such terrible slaughter among the Union troops at the second day's battle of Gettysburg, and came near occasioning the defeat and consequent annihilation—for defeat would have been annihilation—of General Meade's entire army. The account is fortified in the most conclusive manner by the evidence taken in reference to the battle of Gettysburg by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and is illustrated by a diagram taken on the spot and tallying precisely with the strategic information furnished under oath by General Meade and the principal officers of his command.

The motive prompting Sickles to venture on so obvious a blunder as the assumption of the position indicated in our diagram has never been exactly known, though it has been stated that he thought himself competent, by thrusting out his unsupported corps, to cut General Lee's army in two and thus secure for himself a fame on the order of that accruing to Wellington from the battle of Waterloo The ignominious manner in which this vainglorious effort failed was very fully set forth in our article of yesterday, and with it appears a curious fact in connection with this sanguinary blunder that has not heretofore been brought into prominence. It is known that the losses in Sickles' command, the 3d Corps, were appallingly heavy; but, from the fact that the battle of Gettysburg extended over three days, it has passed into a general acceptance that these losses were the natural result of so long-continued a struggle. Now, from the evidence presented, it is beyond question that the 3d Corps was not in action at all on the first of the three days' fighting, and but slightly engaged, with "very small loss;" says General Birney, who commanded it after Sickles was wounded—on the third and last day. All its casualties, or virtually all, are therefore directly traceable to the operations of the second day. On this day, the testimony is unanimous that the assault by the Confederates began at 4 P. M. and terminated at about dusk, or, at that time of the year—July—about seven o'clock. Within these three hours, then, the fighting was done and the corps sustained its terrific loss of so many thousand men. Besides the 3d Corps losses, nearly as many more men were killed and wounded in the other corps and parts of corps that were ordered up to save the Third from annihilation, General Meade being forced to bring up five to one before he could beat Longstreet off of the command upon which he had swooped as soon as the opportunity was given him. These men, then, of these other corps fell as much victims to Sickles as did the unfortunate soldiers of his own command, and the aggregate is perhaps as bloody a slaughter as is chargeable in the annals of warfare to the incapacity on any one occasion of any one commander. In Sickles' immediate command, the regiments participating in the action are given by name and number in our article; and, as the fighting of the 3d Corps was from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. of the 2d of July, 1863, those who lost friends or relatives in any of those regiments at Gettysburg may know very distinctly to whom the sacrifice of their kin-people and friends is due.

As to the last count in the indictment against this epitome of vileness, it will be seen that, but for the tremendous efforts put forth by five-sevenths of Meade's army to hold Longstreet's corps at bay, the result of Sickles' blunder would have been the end of the United States and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. With the loss of Gettysburg would have come the occupation of Washington, foreign intervention, the raising of the blockade, the perpetuation of slavery, and the independence of the South.

—Heber C. Kimball left $60,000 to fifteen children and forty wives. He had at one time and another sixty-three children, but forty-eight died, which goes to show that polygamy is not healthy in its results.

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. No gravel used. PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commends it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1116 FRANKFORD Road.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the lowest notice. 6 25]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,890·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank	$116,150·68
	Cash in drawer	412·05 116,562·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ladwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry Sloan,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne,

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $312,279·23

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West.	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereaux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazelhurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

186 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOOR

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the newly-elected Board of City Trusts was held yesterday noon, in the Supreme Court-room, for the purpose of organizing the board. Mr. Gus. S. Benson was called to the chair, and Mr. Henry M. Phillips appointed secretary. The following members of the board answered to their names:—G. S. Benson, Alex. Biddle, James Campbell, C. H. T. Collis, Edward King, William B. Mann, John H. Michener, and Henry M. Phillips. Three members were absent from the city, and a letter was received from Mr. George H. Stuart, stating that sickness prevented his attendance. The Mayor and the Presidents of Councils, members of the board under the act of Assembly, were absent. In consequence of the absence of the members of the board, a motion was made and adopted that the meeting adjourn until Monday, the 13th inst., at the same hour and place, for the purpose of organizing. Adjourned.

—James Ronahey, aged twelve years, residing at No. 711 Shippen street, fell and broke his left arm yesterday afternoon, while playing on the pavement. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Caspar Wagner, 40 years of age, slipped from a step on Second street, above Rising Sun lane, yesterday afternoon, and fractured his left leg in several places. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Daniel Restine, forty years of age, was thrown from his wagon by his horse taking fright at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, and was severely injured internally. He was removed to his residence, William Penn Hotel, Market street, above Thirty-seventh.

—A colored man, named James Rodman aged seventy-six years, belonging to the Marine Hospital, had his throat cut yesterday afternoon by a woman in Brown's court, running from Baker street. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The act was perpetrated during a quarrel in a house of bad repute. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested and locked up for a hearing. The wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous.

—Nine plans and drawings for the new public buildings on Independence Square have been received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and in a few days the Committee on Plans will hold a meeting and decide upon their respective merits. The plans present various styles of architecture, and are generally of a character that would greatly beautify the square upon which it is designed to erect the buildings.

—The payment of pensions to widows commences at No. 715 Sansom street, on the 4th instant, and to invalid army pensioners on the 11th instant, at No. 718 Sansom. All pensioners who are not exempt must be examined by a pension surgeon before payment. The office of the Board of Pension Surgeons is at No. 707 Sansom street, where pensioners must apply for examination.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼.

—The political cauldron boils fiercely in the Monumental City.

—Frost is reported to have shown itself in the vicinity of Baltimore.

—Senator Morton addressed the Republicans of Pittsburg last evening.

—The National Temperance Convention assembled in Chicago yesterday.

—A band of Sioux have started out on a war expedition against the Pawnees.

—The Athletic beat the Pastime, of Baltimore, yesterday, by a score of 33 to 29.

—The offices of the Maine Central Railroad at Waterville, Me., were yesterday burned.

—The last rail of the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railroad was laid yesterday.

—$103,500 were received at Washington yesterday, from New York, in fractional currency.

—The Farmers' and Merchants' Furnace Company, of Chicago, have made a bad financial failure.

—A train on the Boston and New York Railroad ran off the track near Chatham yesterday. No lives lost.

—The Texan delegation to the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., were at Nashville yesterday.

—Reports from Richmond say that the test oath will not be required from the members of the Legislature.

—The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of this city, are the purchasers of the Treasury Department envelope machinery.

—The Board of Public Works of Chicago have decided to run another tunnel under the lake, at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

—The President has assured a Kentucky radical that he will only appoint good men to office, and that they must be radicals.

—The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin nominated, on Wednesday, Lucien Fairchild, the present incumbent, for Governor.

—President Grant and Admiral Porter arrived at Saratoga last evening. The President and lady will have a reception on Friday evening.

—A private letter received from Madrid at Washington places General Sickles in the position of a mediator between Spain and the Cubans.

—A party of nearly two hundred gentlemen arrived at St. Louis, bound for the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, where they will engage in buffalo hunting.

—Delegates from the various Agricultural Societies of this State held their annual meeting at Bellefonte, yesterday. There was a very full attendance, and great interest was manifested.

—The letter that has recently appeared in the papers purporting to have been written by the Spanish Minister to the Captain-General of Cuba, about the Spanish gunboats building in New York, Senor Roberts declares a forgery.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of Private McAdam, of the 4th United States Artillery, who was murdered at Locust Point, Baltimore, have rendered a verdict that the deceased died at the hands of some persons unknown, and the five men that were held in custody have been discharged.

—A large party of recruits enlisted for the Cuban army, many of them minors, are at Fort Gaines, Ga. United States Deputy Marshal Cox has been called on for troops, and a revenue cutter has been ordered to cruise off the coast, to intercept them should they succeed in getting away.

Foreign Affairs.

—Eighty insurgents are reported to have sued for pardon to Colonel Canoza.

—An incendiary proclamation has been posted through the streets of Havana.

—Colonel Canoza's forces have had an engagement with the rebels near Contramaestre, and killed sixteen of them.

—The Empress will arrive in Paris to-day.

—The Harvards left England for home yesterday, in the City of Antwerp.

—The liberal ideas of Prince Napoleon are said, by *La Presse*, to be endorsed by the Emperor.

—Rear-Admiral Le Febre has been appointed to command the French naval division in American waters.

—At the funeral of the Fenian Dalton, at Glasnevin, Ireland, two hundred men followed, "wearing of the green."

—M. Magne is preparing a scheme of financial reform, which, it is estimated, will produce a surplus of 20,000,000 francs.

—Prince Napoleon made another liberal speech in the French Senate, yesterday, which met with severe criticism at the hands of the Ministers, M. de Segar denouncing it as scandalous.

—The Catholic bishops of Ireland demand exclusive college endowment, division of the property of royal and endowed schools, the alteration of Queen's College to a denominational insittution, and a general land bill for Ireland.

—The London *Times*, on undoubted authority, denies the rejection of our treaty with China. It adds:—"Whether Mr. Burlingame is negotiating for the advantage of any particular power or not, is of no consequence, if his negotiations have the effect of bringing China out of her isolation."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Willan, bow oar of the Oxford crew, has written a letter to the *Times* explaining how the Oxfords beat by only 1½ lengths. He says that they, the Oxfords) reached the ship at Mortlake four or five lengths ahead, when a row-boat in the stream caused them to lose a length for fear of fouling. In addition to this, having started a certain distance above the aqueduct at Putney, they expected to row at an equal distance above the ship at Mortlake, but having rowed that distance, and not reaching the judge, they thought that the placing of the flag-boat had been forgotten, so they paddled on until they came in. The Harvard men rowed all this time with the same pluck and determination which they had shown through the previous part of the race, and gained considerably at the finish. Wilian says the Oxford crew fully acquiesce in the decision of the judge.

DISASTER.

Explosion of Wrecked Ship at Norfolk—Three Men Killed and a Number Wounded.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—On Monday last the ship Ann Eliza, from Liverpool to Baltimore, went ashore on Smith's Island, near Norfolk, having sprung a leak, with eleven feet of water in her hold. News having been brought to Norfolk, the Baker Brokers, wreckers, took down their steam pumps and put them to work on the vessel.

While the engines were in full operation at night an explosion of the boiler occurred, killing Mr. Joseph Baker, son of one of the owners, who had charge, and two other white men, and seriously wounding two white men and four negroes. The facts reported are as follows:—Mr. Baker had charge of both engines. A few minutes before eleven o'clock at night a negro called his attention to one of the boilers, which appeared to act strangely. He examined it and found that there were sixty pounds of steam on, and that a nut was loose and the steam rapidly escaping. He called for a monkey wrench to adjust the nut; the negro handed him one and at the same time jumped behind one of the pumps. The next instant there was a terrific explosion, and the deck of the ship was a mass of ruins, machinery, timber, and cordage being scattered around in great confusion, while the darkness was made terrible by the cries of the wounded and dying. The body of Mr. Baker was blown into the rigging, and it was found that the whole of his head above the mouth had been carried away by the explosion. The wounded men were taken to Norfolk and every attention paid them by the citizens. The body of young Baker was also brought up, and the flags of the shipping in port were placed at half-mast as a token of respect. He was a married man and about twenty-five years of age. The accident, it is thought, was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.

Scrapings.

—Chicago has had a "dog tournament."

—Small-pox has made its appearance in Utah.

—California is experimenting with Chinese shoemakers.

—The Princes Biddy demands $40 a month in Oregon.

—Fruit trees in Detroit, 175 years old, have been bearing this year.

—Nashville has a "Snuff Club," devoted to the mysteries of dipping.

—A child in Ohio died last week from the effects of a rat bite on the nose.

—Chinese travel monopolizes many of the stage lines in the far Western States.

—The "Avitor" flies three times a day in San Francisco. Admission, 25 cents.

—"Ninety-six degrees on ice" was the temperature in Chicago one day last week.

—A sheet of ice twelve foot square fell during a rain storm in Indiana lately. So they say.

—The Canadian militia have gone into camp for eight days in the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

—There is a proposition to consolidate the Catholic with the public schools of Cincinnati.

—In a jar in New Albany, Ind., sealed up fourteen years ago, the peaches are as fresh as ever.

—A stage blonde in Troy caught her hair afire the other evening, whereupon she coolly took it off.

—Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis each claim about a quarter of a million population.

—A clock in the Boston office of the French Telegraph Cable Company gives the time in Paris.

—Des Moines, Iowa, boys and girls get fined $10 and $5 respectively for disturbing religious meetings.

—Ninety-five million dollars' worth of boots and shoes have been made in Massachusetts the present year.

—A young alligator found in a New Orleans street, near the gambling hells, is editorially warned that if he thinks of fighting the "tiger" he will get skinned.

Personalities.

—Lotta is doing well in California.

—Grace Greenwood is in Brooklyn.

—De Rodas wants $11,999,000 more.

—President Johnson is at Red Sulphur Springs.

—Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, plays the fiddle well.

—Renan recently had a stroke of apoplexy.

—Tom Thumb and his wife have gone to California.

—The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia rides a velocipede.

—The Rev. who tied the Gordian knot for Commodore Vanderbilt got $500.

—Wales has received two mummies, which he ordered when in Egypt, which is the hardest word to write in the English language.

—Brougham has just seen another proudest day of his life. San Franciscans gave him a superb cigar case.

—The City Directory of Omaha is dedicated to George Francis Train.

—The Crown Prince Humbert of Italy owes no less than 10,000,000 lirl.

—Girardin receives $10,000, in gold, for managing *La Liberte* newspaper.

—Charlotte Cobb, of Salt Lake, is defending polygamy from a female point of view.

—The "champion laugher" of Indiana is Senator Pratt, and not Mr. Colfax.

—Bright is threatened with the disease of his name.

—Eighteen ladies will be public lecturers this winter.

—Nilsson has an annual income of three hundred thousand francs.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

Horrible Treatment of a Pauper Girl in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald, Sept. 1.

Last week, a girl seventeen years of age, named Sarah Maria McKeering, died in Lawrence, Mass., who in her earlier years was made the victim of most shocking cruelty at the hands of a wealthy farmer and his wife well known in that vicinity. Her sad story, in brief, is as follows:—She was born in poverty at Deer Island, and at an early age she was taken by a Mr. Sanborn, a childless father, to his happy and pleasant home in Salem. She was then about nineteen months of age. While there she enjoyed all the happiness of which a child was capable until her kind protector died and left his wife in poverty. She, too, also fell sick, and soon the only support of the two was what Sarah, then but four or five years of age, could beg upon the streets in cold, rain, and snow. Some gentlemen found out the state of things, and took charge of Mrs. Sanborn, and Sarah was taken to Tewksbury. At the age of six years this mere infant was taken by a wealthy family in the vicinity of Lawrence, and it was naturally presumed that she would be kindly treated and educated. At the Tewsbury institution a few years since it was thought proper to appoint an agent to inquire into the welfare of the waifs who had been taken from the institution. In the case of Sarah, the family who had given bonds to educate and bring her up in a respectable manner reported to the agent that, after living with them for four years she had run away. Further search resulted in finding Sarah with a respectable family in Lawrence, who had taken her in on the day after she left her place, and who were led to do so by hearing of her as being at the house of a neighbor, where she had obtained shelter over night, and where she came the afternoon before in a pitiable condition, with arms black and blue from apparent recent ill-treatment. When found she was sick and helpless—a beautiful girl, some sixteen years of age—emaciated, and pronounced to be in a consumption by four different physicians, who had been called to her aid, and she told a sad story of abuse and shameful ill-treatment concerning the family into whose charge she had been given by the State ten years before. She alleged, substantially, that on one occasion, having not enough to eat—being fed for days in succession on nothing but cold potatoes and salt—she took a piece of apple-pie and hid it; but her master found it, and, to punish her, took her to the barn and compelled her to eat moist cow manure from a large spoon held to her mouth; that on another occasion her mistress dragged her to the kitchen stove, and put her hands on the hot iron, holding them there until they were blistered; and at another time held a chamber vessel to her mouth and forced her to drink urine; that another day, when she was discovered eating a piece of pie or cake, her mistress made her take a dose of epsom salts, saying that the would "physic it out of her;" that, while the family always allowed the hired help—men and women—to sit and eat at the same table with themselves, she was compelled to eat her meals alone, and from a tin plate, sitting on a stool in a sink-room leading out of the kitchen. And she further alleged that, for some slight misdemeanor, her mistress took her into the attic, and tying her to a post, having first stripped off every particle of her clothing, terribly beat her bare flesh with a bunch of four sticks, till they were nearly used up; and she alleged that the reason why she left them was that they had threatened to give her another beating, which threat put her in such great dread that she ran away, clothed so shabbily, as is said by those who first took her in, that it could not be judged from the medley of her garments whether she was boy or girl.

Such was the girl's story of her cruel treatment, and she adhered to it in the presence of those who had so foully abused her.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 28 | MOON RISES....2 11
SUN SETS....6 20 | HIGH WATER....12 43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. E. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

European	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Illinois	Southampton	New York	Aug. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 24
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Aug. 28

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 3
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 7
City of London	New York	Liverpool, via H	Sept. 7
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 4
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 7
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Isaace Rich, Sheldon, Port Spain, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Key West, Workman & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 3.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Capitola, with lumber to David Sidel.
Prairie, with lumber, for New York.
Homeward, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Montour, with lumber, for New York.
Liberty, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to D. B. Taylor.
Hall & Frank, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Jennie Lucas, with lumber, for New York.
John Haldeman, with lime, for New Castle.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborrow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. Churchill, Murphy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 31st ultimo.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 1st inst.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 31st ultimo.
Barque D. Nichols, Wyman, hence for Salem, was below Boston 1st inst.
Brig S. P. Brown, Hutchinson, at Havana 28th ult. for Sagua, to load for Philadelphia.
Brigs Hattie Wheeler, Bacon, and Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, hence, at Portland 31st ult.
Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, at St. Jago 15th ult.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.
Schr Catharina John, Lenahan, was at Trinidad 22d ult. for Philadelphia 27th.
Schr Maria Phillips, Cole, hence, for Worcester, at New York 1st inst.
Schr Dr. Franklin, Seafield, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schr S. T. Hedges, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 30th ult.
Schr Nat. Holmes, Northrup, hence, at Pawtucket 31st ultimo.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, hence, at Boston 31st ult.
Schr Delphi, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at New Bedford 31st ultimo.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, at Apponaug 28th ult.
Schr Gideon Lincoln, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 31st ult.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence for Provincetown, at Edgartown 30th ult.
Schr James Warren, Drisko, hence, at Machiasport 28th ult.
Schrs Joseph Baymore, Burdge, and Frances Gibbs, at Saco, Me., 31st ult. to load rice for Philadelphia.
Schrs Laura Robinson, Robinson, and Paugusset, Waples, hence, at New Haven 30th ult.
Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at Calais 26th ult.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 24th ult.
Schrs J. F. Youmans, Gildersleeve, from Providence; J. Goodspeed, Dart; and Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, from Portland, Conn., all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.
Schr Joseph Porter, hence, at Norwich 31st ult.
Schrs Eliza Ann, McCay, and Col. Peter Lyle, Hill, hence, at Baltimore 1st inst.
Schr B. F. Sherman, Jenkins; Kendrick Fish, Webber; Cyrus Fossett, Harding; Edna Harwood, Harwood; Laura Bridgman, Harris; Clara A. Sawyer, Norwood; Mary A. Holt, Holt; Frank and Emily Colby; and Frederick Spofford, Turner, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schr J. W. Bannerman, Sharp, hence, at Washington, D. C., 1st inst.
Schrs Sarah Mills, Wright, and Cornelius Pratt, hence, at Providence 31st ult.
Schrs Ben; Strong, Brown, and Telegraph, Wentworth, sailed from Providence 31st ult. for Philadelphia. Also sailed, schr Elmira Rogers, Fletcher, from Philadelphia or Bangor.
Schrs Matanzas, Bragdon, hence for Portsmouth; Mary Ann McCann, Whitemore, hence for Bangor; and Fawn Baker, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 30th ult. The Fawn sailed again next morning.
Schrs Pearl, Brown, hence for Boston; Charles R. Vickers Benson, hence for Stonington; David G. Floyd, Weeden, from Wickford for Philadelphia and Millard Fillmore, Chase, from Warren for do., sailed from New Port P. M. 30th ult.
Schr Mary K. Staples, Dinsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Apponaug 28th ult.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, hence, at East Greenwich 29th ult.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK STRET, PHILAEEDLPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc Etc., [8 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
6 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 8 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Coolers, Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 233 N. NINTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
Delanco, N. J.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth3

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu3 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention has patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of

BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND DRESSINGS,

among which will be found the following, viz.:—
3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,700 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
8,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.
Also—
Napkins.
Cotton and Woollen Tape.
Picked Lint.
Cotton Wadding.
Red Flannel.
Saddlers' Silk.
Linen Thread.
14,000 pounds of Condensed Milk.
20,000 pounds of Beef Extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 30 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 26, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, 6th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Catharine street, from the west curb line of Swanson street to the river Delaware, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1869. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and Sewer in good order for three years after the Sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 2 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 6

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 2 wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND REOPENING.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA
For a season of Ten Nights and Two Matinees.
CAROLINE M. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPT. 6.
The following artists are engaged:—Messrs. Haigh, Drayton, Bowler, Peakes, Arnold, White and Birch; Mesdames Blanche Ellerman, Caroline M. Bernard, Annie Kemp Bowler, Anna Miscika.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY.....FAUST
TUESDAY.....FRA DIAVOLO
WEDNESDAY.....IL TROVATORE
THURSDAY.....BOHEMIAN GIRL
FRIDAY.....FRA DIAVOLO
SATURDAY (Matinee).....MARITANA
Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Academy Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treas.
S. BEHRENS.....CONDUCTOR

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 3,
Benefit of Mr. Harry Watkins.
And last week but one of the charming Actress and Vocalist, and eminent Comedian,
HARRY AND ROSE WATKINS,
In Boucicault's best play, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Eily O'Connor (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS
Myles Na Coppaleen.....HARRY WATKINS
To conclude with the musical extravaganza,
JENNY LIND AT LAST.
Jenny Lind (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS
MONDAY EVENING, September 6,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
In a new and powerful drama entitled,
REAPING THE TEMPEST.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY
THE LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
H. B. Farnie's Localized Burlesque,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
with New Scenery by Charles Hawthorne.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as SINBAD and THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD
Seats secured 6 days in advance. 8 30

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT above EIGHTH.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FALL SEASON. The greatest combination of Artists in the known world. New Ballets, new Songs, new Minstrel Acts, new Drama, etc., forming in all a tremendous bill. Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. 8 30 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 113tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

PLON-PLON'S SPEECHES IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

The late illness of the Emperor Napoleon excited much alarm at Paris, and awakened apprehensions that France was once more on the eve of a fearful revolution. One of the incidents connected with this danger was the peculiar attitude of Prince Napoleon. It was announced that he was about to make a strong liberal speech in the Senate, and that the Empress Eugenie was highly indignant at this intelligence. These brief telegrams implied that Plon-Plon was determined to make a bid either for the Regency or the succession, and that the Empress regarded his intrigues with a jealous eye. Meanwhile the Emperor's health improved, and the quarrel between his wife and his cousin was adjourned. But the Prince, having announced his intention to deliver an important speech, did not shrink from his purpose, although it is not improbable that the changed condition of the Emperor's health induced a slight change of its tone. In the French Senate, on the 1st instant, he "protested his devotion to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, and gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, *which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms.* He denounced as irreconcilable those who opposed the loyal application of these reforms." As Plon-Plon is one of the ablest men in the empire, and fully competent to give forcible expression to his ideas, these doctrines naturally commanded much attention, and the excitement was heightened by a second speech from the same source levelled against the Ministers, and demanding that they should be held to a more complete responsibility. The Ministers, in turn, attacked the Prince, charging that this speech was scandalous, and asserting that they would throw up their portfolios if his ideas prevailed. In the midst of the excitement produced by the controversy, a Parisian journal added new fuel to the flame by a statement that the Emperor "expressed his approval of the liberal ideas of the Prince."

This intelligence is subject to two interpretations. First, that Prince Napoleon is determined to lose no opportunity to make a point for himself; or, second, that he is sincere in the belief that the best method of perpetuating the existing dynasty is by the adoption of additional reforms, and the grant of additional liberties and privileges to the French people. It is also possible that his action is prompted by an intermixture of both these motives.

Under the existing arrangements, he can never hope to rule France, unless the Prince Imperial dies as well as the Emperor; but if he convinces the people that he is a zealous and sincere friend of freedom, he might, in the event of a new convulsion, be endowed with supreme power as Regent, Emperor, or President.

On the other hand, Louis Napoleon has virtually confessed the failure of personal government. By refusing to share with the representatives of the people the responsibilities of power, he made himself directly liable for all the blunders of his reign. His enemies charged that it was his fault that millions were squandered in the ridiculous Mexican expedition, his fault that France has fallen in the scale of European nationalities by the aggrandizement of Prussia, and his fault that, while Frenchmen had lost prestige abroad, they were overwhelmed with debt, taxation, and despotism at home.

They did not attempt to deny that Napoleon had done some good things, but they claimed that if he had given the people a direct voice in his counsels the fatal results of his errors might have been averted, and that the true interests of the subjects as well as the sovereign would thus have been promoted.

This view has been substantially adopted during the last few months, but Prince Napoleon declares that the proposed new system of government is not sufficiently liberalized: that it is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough. The reported endorsement of this theory by the Emperor may mean that he sincerely approves this conclusion, or that he is unwilling, at this moment, when his own health is precarious, and when he is endeavoring to win back the affections of liberal Frenchmen, to be outbid by his talented cousin. The whole race of Napoleons are at heart thoroughly selfish, but they are able to comprehend the necessities and accede to the demands of modern times; and they understand much better than the stupid descendants of the older dynasties when to gracefully surrender power which can no longer be safely retained, and how to improve their opportunities for gaining a controlling influence. It is gratifying to notice that the whole course of recent events in France is favorable to liberalism, and that even the fears and hopes connected with the succession all fortunately tend in the same direction.

The Velocipede has at last made its way into the pulpit, with Mr. Spurgeon astride it. This eminent divine gracefully manœuvred upon a bycicle recently before a congregation of two thousand people at Pershore, in Worcestershire, England. Mr. Spurgeon astonished his hearers by explaining to them that the velocipedes "would not keep up unless they were kept going. The moment they stopped," he continued, "they fell down, and in this they were exceedingly like the Christian Church, which would fall unless it was constantly moving on."

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The popular lecture, as we have it in the United States, is essentially an American institution. It is the outgrowth of our peculiar political system, of our widely-extended and sparsely-settled territory, and of that average culture which makes the United States what Matthew Arnold calls "the paradise of mediocrity." Invidious as this term seems, if rightly understood it need be considered in no other light than a compliment. It means that while we have no exclusive and highly cultivated class, such as exists in the Old World, we also have no such debasing ignorance. It is a disgrace here for a grown man or woman not to know how to read and write, and the consequence is that knowledge is better diffused, and we have an average of culture that in a free country is of more value than a system that, while it breeds a race of scholars, leaves the mass of the people in profound ignorance. It would be a curious study to trace out the origin of the American lecture system, and to watch its gradual growth until it has reached its present development, but within the limits of a single article like the present this would be impossible. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that lectures on every imaginable subject, grave and gay, scientific and comic, and covering the entire range of human experiences, are among the most popular and best-paying winter entertainments in all parts of the country. The lecture field is occupied by divines, statesmen, savans, philanthropists, travellers, reformers, historians, poets, lawyers, and buffoons. It serves to bring the people face to face with some of the most eloquent and celebrated men and women of the country, and it is an important source of profit to many who are able thus to trade upon reputation or notoriety obtained in other spheres of action.

In the large cities the winter lectures are somewhat overshadowed by the multitude of other amusements that are offered, but for a very large class who never visit the opera or theatre they supply a desideratum and afford a style of entertainment that is highly appreciated and extensively patronized. In the smaller cities and towns, however, lectures fulfil a more important function. With the exception of an occasional circus or a wandering minstrel troupe, they are the only entertainments that break in upon the monotony of village life, and it is in such places that the majority of lecturers find their best-paying and most appreciative audiences.

Lecturing, whatever it may have been in the beginning, is now reduced to a regular business. Our leading statesmen, clergymen, and others who have obtained a lyceum popularity all have their regular scale of prices, and the experience which many of them have had as to the unreliability of committees and others who attempt to manage without knowing how, leads them to demand the cash in hand before stepping upon the platform. Most of those who make a regular business of lecturing have an agent who goes in advance and prepares the way for the coming celebrity; and persons too who are thoroughly posted in all the details of the managerial profession, have taken up with lecturing as a regular branch of the show business, arranging popular courses in the leading cities and towns, introducing to the public the most popular "stars" in the lyceum firmament, and conducting the whole affair in a business-like and orderly manner.

The coming lecture season in this city promises to be one of unusual brilliancy and interest. Independent of the transient celebrities who will appear, one of our best known managers has arranged a "star" course, which will bring before the public such orators as Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, Anna E. Dickinson, and others equally well known. The series will consist of ten or more lectures, to be delivered between the middle of October and the first of January, at the Academy of Music, and the arrangements are such as to secure a great variety of styles and subjects, and to bring before the public the speakers that the public will be best pleased to hear. Such a course as this will offer unusual advantages to the admirers of this style of entertainment, and as the management is in good hands, it can scarcely fail to be a brilliant success.

As a matter of curiosity we give the names of some of the best known of the lecturers who are announced for the coming season in various parts of the country, with the subjects that they will treat of. The terms which these ladies and gentlemen demand vary according to circumstances. Those who are sure of full houses demand $300 per night and expenses in large cities like Philadelphia and New York, and $150 per night in smaller places. The prices of the others vary from $50 to $100, their terms being subject to modifications which depend upon the size of the lecturing hall and other circumstances.

Among those who will lecture during the season are Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who will discourse upon the congenial subject of "France and her Emperor," and less familiar theme of "The Romance of Spanish History," which, however, will allow him to introduce some allusions to his particular friend, the Emperor of France; Rev. W. R. Alger's subjects are "Patriotism as a Principle, as a Sentiment, as a Passion," "Human Life as a Fine Art," "The Nature and Value of Music," "Knights of the XIXth Century," "The Origin, Essence, and Influence of Chivalry," "The Origin and Use of Poetry." Josh Billings' themes are "Milk" and "A Plaintive Discourse on Nat'ral Hist'ry;" William Wells Brown, a colored orator of much ability, will discourse upon "Hannibal, the Carthagenian Hero;" Professor Pliny E. Chase will lecture on "Astronomy;" Frederick Douglass on "William the Silent;" Paul Du Chaillu on his favorite gorillos and his adventures in Africa; Dr. Isaac J. Hayes on "Arctic Life and Scenery," and "Arctic Explorations;" Colonel T. W. Higginson on "Democracy and Literature;" Edmund Kirke on "Whites of the South," "The Poetry and Humor of Words;" Dr. Dio Lewis on "Physical Culture;" 'Dr. John Lord' on various historical subjects; C. Oscanyan on oriental life and customs; John G. Saxe on "Yankee Land," "Love," "Poetry and Poets;" Mark Twain on "Curiosities of California;" Professor Anson Upton on "The Child-like Spirit," "American Life from the Inside," "The Poetry of Life," "Dr. Samuel Johnson," "The Glory and Shame of Actors and Acting," "English Words in this country," "The Truth about Physiology;" and E. P. Whipple on "Joan of Arc," "Courage," "Shoddy," "Loafing and Laboring."

The lecture field is largely occupied also by ladies, many of whom have won well-deserved reputations. Among them is Grace Greenwood, who will discourse upon the "The Heroic of Common Life," "Jeanne d'Arc," "From the Old Capitol to the New," "From St. Paul's to St. Peter's." Miss Anna Dickinson will also appear, and although her subjects are not yet announced, the public know what she is likely to treat of. A number of the prominent advocates of women's rights will appear before the public as lecturers, for the purpose of setting forth their peculiar views; and among those who will treat of the woman question we find Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Rev. Ella Elvira Gibson, Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, Mrs. Ellen Frances Watkins, Miss Lorenzo Hayes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss L. J. Kellogg, M. D.; Mrs. E. Annie Kingsbury, Mrs. W. Fox Legett, Jr., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Olive Logan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

These we have mentioned from but a small portion of the great army of lecturers who will appear during the present season, but this brief list will be sufficient to indicate the variety, both in style and subject, that the public will have to choose from.

DOWN WITH BELMONT!

"Brick" Pomeroy "is tired of this thing;" by which he intends to signify that it is time to replace August Belmost, as the head of the National Democratic Committee and ostensible leader of the unterrified, by a man who stands squarely on the repudiation platform, and is not burdened with the ominous prestige of three successive national defeats. Belmont is as wealthy as Packer, but although Packer's money is thought to be just the thing in Pennsylvania to ensure success, Belmont's is not so available, doubtless because, not being a candidate for office, he does not open his purse-strings for the benefit of the common cause. Then, again, Belmont is a full-blooded aristocrat, and does not affiliate with the rank and file of the party, as the illustrious red-hot "Brick" delights to do. In truth, the masses of the Democracy seem to think that Belmont looks down upon them with that supreme and ineffable contempt which characterizes the Camden ring-masters who "regard the masses of the people as Asses, ready saddled and bridled," with their "willing backs bent in order that any demagogue may ride forward into power." If Belmont had ridden the Democratic animal into power, and given him a chance to nibble at the corn stowed in the public crib, all his high-flying and aristocratic notions would have been overlooked. But the reverse has proved to be the case, and in the Presidential races of 1860, 1864, and 1868, the animal which Belmont bestrode came in several lengths behind, which only serves to aggravate the original offense. Hence on all sides we hear the cry of "Down with Belmont!" And down he will probably go. If he don't, disaster is the only thing in store for Democracy. "If," says the red-hot Pomeroy, "you have such a man as Belmont at its head, in 1872 you will not have a corporal's guard of Democrats in the strongest Democratic ward of the city of New York."

THE BYRON SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

A cable telegram from London announces that the solicitors of Lady Byron's family have indorsed the views we expressed yesterday, that Harriet Beecher Stowe's recent publication "was a gross breach of trust and confidence, inconsistent with Mrs. Stowe's recommendation to Lady Byron," a "violation of the express terms of her will," and "not a complete or authentic statement," inasmuch as it "does not involve any direct evidence." This is equivalent to a declaration that the American authoress has botched a very bad business, and foisted a story which she should never have told at all upon the public, without adducing the proofs which might have invested it with an air of plausibility. It appears from the statement of the solicitors that Lady Byron really believed her husband to have been guilty of the offense with which Mrs. Stowe charges him; but the world is left in as great doubt as ever as to the sufficiency of the suppressed testimony. Until that is submitted, the indictment must remain as at present, not proven. If Lady Byron is an entirely credible witness, her husband, while insane, did an insane thing; and if her judgment in regard to his sanity is to be overruled, it is not just to accept her opinion about the imputed crime, unless it is sustained by indisputable proof.

The Cape May Fire.—The New York *Herald* gives the great seaside conflagration the honor of an editorial notice, in the course of which it presents some very novel views upon the subject. The *Herald* thinks it doubtful if the destruction of the hotels is a loss to the proprietors, for the reason that "the tide of fashion which centres at Philadelphia, Quakers and all, has been diverted from Cape May to Long Branch by the superior attractions of the gay world from New York. Many years ago," continues the *Herald*, "Cape May, of all our seaside places, was the fashion, but its glory has departed." This editorial effusion is about on a par with the special correspondence printed in the *Herald* some months ago, to the effect that Cape May had for years dragged out a sort of dead-alive existence, and was just then about taking a grand progressive stride, in consequence of heavy investments by New York capitalists. There is fully as much truth in the latter statement as in the former, and absolutely none in either. The season which has just closed at Cape May was the most prosperous that it has ever enjoyed, and despite large additions to the hotel and cottage accommodations, it was found impossible to satisfy all comers by reason of the great rush.

The Cruise of the Jamestown.—A letter from Panama, dated August 20, states that the United States sloop-of-war Jamestown, sixteen guns, was to sail on the morning of the 21st, at daylight, on a cruise to the Feejee, Caroline, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, to redress a number of outrages recently reported to the State Department by American citizens and missionaries residing in the different islands. The Jamestown, in her cruise, will have to cross the Equator three times, and finally return to Valparaiso, a distance of nearly 20,000 miles. She received a large draft of sailors and marines from the Mare Island Navy Yard, by the Pacific mail steamer Colorado, on the 13th instant, and will go out strong-handed and well prepared for any contingency of service.

A number of changes have been made in her officers since she arrived at Panama. The following is a revised list:—

Commander—W. T. Truxton.
Lieutenant-Commander—Charles H. Huntington.
Surgeon—William Johnson, Jr.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Edward D. Payne.
First Lieutenant Marines—H. C. Cochrane.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—George R. Watkins.
Masters—William Welch, Asa Walker.
Ensigns—J. W. Miller, T. M. Miller, Andrew Dunlap, and P. T. Cunningham.
Boatswain—Andrew Milne.
Gunner—Edward A. McDonald.
Carpenter—Samuel N. Whitehouse.
Sailmaker—Gilbert D. Macy.
Captain's Clerk—Charles Sinclair.

Letters and papers for the officers and men should be addressed to "Care of United Consul at Panama," who will forward them to Valparaiso, where the Jamestown may be expected about March 1, 1870. The sidewheel steamer Saginaw, Lieutenant-Commander M. Sicard commanding, will succeed the Jamestown at Panama. The English steam corvette Ringdove is daily expected there from the coast of Central America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE RESUMED at the Unitarian Church, TENTH and LOCUST Streets, on Sunday next, the 5th inst., at 10½ in the morning. 9 3 2t*

☞ CARD.—COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., September 2, 1869.—I take this method of returning my heartfelt thanks to my friends who served so faithfully in assisting to save the Columbia House on the night of the great fire at Cape May, August 30, 1869.

To our guests, to the cottage people, to the resident citizens, and to each and all of our employes, I feel under lasting obligations; and while all did nobly, I must not hesitate to name among those who took the lead in danger and endurance Captain James T. Smith, Columbia House watchman; Lewis Stillwell, Columbia House coachman; Edward Harris, Cyrus Saunders, and Benjamin Wiggins (colored), Columbia House dining-room men; and Edward Fitzpatrick, Columbia House engineer, who gave us steam in twelve minutes, and worked the pumps carefully and successfully amid great confusion and excitement.

1t GEORGE W. BOLTON, Proprietor.

☞ CARD.—MESSRS. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, desire to return their hearty thanks to Captain McCUSKER, of the FIRE INSURANCE PATROL, who was the first to enter their store on the night of the fire at Messrs. J. S. Earle & Sons', No. 816 Chesnut street, and, aided by his men, protected the bulk of their stock from damage by water.

To Special Officers A. H. Randall and E. S. Burns and Policeman Thomas Murray, who did them valuable service during the same night.

To Lieutenant W. P. Campbell and Officers P. Hagan, Francis McGuire, and William Harley, of the Fifth district, who very efficiently guarded their premises from intrusion.

And to the Fire Department in general, for saving their property from destruction by fire.

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1869. 1t*

☞ U. S. PENSION AGENCY, No. 718 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

The Semi-annual Payment of INVALID ARMY PENSIONS will begin SATURDAY, Sept. 4. All Pensioners who have not accounts must be examined by a Pension Surgeon before payment. The Office of the Board of Pension Surgeons is at No. 707 SANSOM Street, where Pensioners must apply for examination.

Payments will be made in alphabetical order.

W. T. FORBES, Pension Agent.

1t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 2t

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st of September a penalty of One per Cent. will be added to all city taxes then unpaid.

On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN M. MELLOY, 9 14t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

City Warrants registering to $5,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 9 1 3t City Treasurer.

☞ THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18, affords the best opportunity of the year for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century. 9 1 4t*

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 4t

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " .....Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersley, M. C. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. F. Gwinner, } Secretaries.

8 30 19t

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—

1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS, 8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26t

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gauny, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th fs]

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

☞ REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE For Representative, Fourth District, JOSEPH BREADY. 8 31 6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 8 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

HURRAH! BOYS!! SCHOOL!!!

T.me to go to school again;
Holidays done!
Come, boys, can't complain;
Had a jolly run.
Come, boys; slates and books;
Study now, like fun;
Merry faces; pleasant looks;
Glad school's begun?

Good clothes to wear to school;
Warranted to wear;
(Now the days are getting cool);
Won't split nor tear.
All the boys that we know,
Ask their fathers, all,
Please to hurry up and go
TO GREAT BROWN HALL.

Hurry up, parents; don't be slow! Johnny and Jack, and Jim and Joe, as every respectable father knows, need good, strong school clothes. Clothes that are strong, clothes that are stout, that will last you long, before wearing out.

Come, bring the youngsters, one and all, and we'll rig them out CHEAP,

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,

OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

IS OFFERED AT

Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 9 1 26t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA.

DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, AND THE American Pomological Society,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, September 14th to 17th,

From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDIN + CALIFORNIA.

POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS. A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture.

Admission to the Exhibition, FIFTY CENTS; Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GERMANIA BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 8 31 11t4p

INSTRUCTION.

[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 3 fmw 15t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET. 8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 9 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET, 9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had them in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 924 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31 6 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD. THE FOUNT OF FASHION, GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, will be opened September the 7th, at No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET, with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.

Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.

The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.

Polite Salesladies in attendance. 9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

CARD.

MESSRS. JAS. S. EARLE & SONS

Would return their thanks to Messrs. J. E. KINGSLEY & CO., and ROBERT FOX, Esq., for their valuable aid; to the Fire Department, and to their many friends and neighbors, who have proffered their services so generously, while they deeply deplore the unfortunate loss of life and severe casualties attendant upon the destruction of their establishment. MESSRS. CALDWELL & CO. having kindly placed their premises at the service of MESSRS. EARLE & SONS, they will be found at

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET

For the present, and until the rebuilding of their store.

THEIR ENTIRE FACTORY BEING UNHARMED, They would solicit orders as usual, which will be promptly filled. 4 5 mwf4p

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1869.

Dana and Greeley.

Whenever the New York *Sun* wishes to pour coals of fire upon the heads of any of its adversaries, it damns them, not with faint, but with furious praise. If Mr. Dana hates anybody—and his malevolent qualities are by no means despicable—he hates Horace Greeley, the gentleman who has been spoken of, of late, not altogether in disconnection with the Chinese mission. Ever since Mr. Dana lost his position as managing editor of the *Tribune*, he has lavished upon Horace the elaborate eulogy which is often no less the language of vindictiveness than of scurrility. When old White Hat got rid of him, he did not know

"How hate could burn
In hearts once changed from soft to stern,
Nor all the false and fatal zeal
The convert to revenge can feel."

No one better understands the unchristian art of heaping coals of fire than C. A. D. does. Hence the lavish praise of every editorial in the *Sun* which refers to Greeley, and which would seem like sycophancy if it were not sarcasm. Directly Dana begins painstakingly to praise a man, I advise you to inquire to what degree that man's antecedents and his eulogist's have been blended. The asp soothes whilst it stings—so does C. A. D. He murders whilst he smiles, and shakes hands in stabbing. Nevertheless he is making of the *Sun* a sparkling paper. It shines like an opal. All its articles are brief and bright, like pleasure. They may be said to be not only caustic but *encaustic*, for the vividness does not die out from day to day. All its intelligence is made to taper down to the smallest possible expression. It seeks to enclose an "Iliad" of meaning in a nutshell of a sentence. It realizes Bonaparte's idea of compressing a paragraph into a sentence, and a sentence into a word. It expresses a Chang of significance in a Commodore Foote of utterance. That is the long and short of it. It is a large hen on a small griddle.

The American Institute Fair

is to commence here next Wednesday, at the Sixty-third Street Skating Rink, in this city. It promises to be a stupendous thing. Even now applications have been made for several thousand more feet of exhibiting room than exist. The main building is 300 feet in length by 170 in width, and at the eastern end of the rink a new edifice is building, which is to be 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and which will be devoted to the exhibition of machinery driven by steam. Two engines of ninety-horse power each will furnish the motive power for the machinery on exhibition. One of the features will be a blacksmith's forge, a new invention. The wool industry of the United States, and the arts auxiliary thereto, will be very fully represented, under the supervision of the National Wool Growers' Association. The northeast quarter of the rink is to be occupied by the fair, which will be classified into seven distinct departments, viz.: — The department of fine arts and education; the department of the dwelling; the department of the dress and handicraft; the department of chemistry and mineralogy; the department of engines and machinery; the department of intercommunication; the department of agriculture and horticulture. Each of these departments again is to be subdivided into seven groups, in which all articles of kindred nature will be placed. The Rink is to be illuminated by four large sun chandeliers over the main aisle, besides numerous gas-jets around the side of the building. This year's display is expected to far exceed that of all other years. It is expected that the press of the country will be fully represented, and especial accommodations are being provided for these representatives. The award of premiums will be made on the evening of October 30, and the fair will close on October 31. The Rink was opened on Wednesday for the reception of goods, which have continued pouring in ever since, and will (Sunday excepted) until the opening, next Wednesday. About 50,000 square feet are already monopolized by exhibitors.

If you Desire to be Amused

I advise you to secure a copy of one of the New York daily newspapers and read Parepa-Rosa's advertisement of herself. On second thoughts, however, I will cut it out and save you the trouble. *Voila!* After making the preliminary statement that the season will commence on September 11, Madame Rosa continues:—

"In announcing this memorable musical season Madame Parepa-Rosa will inaugurate a new epoch in the history of the American stage. Her great success in Italian Opera in Europe and this country has given her that substantial fame in her artistic career (which has consisted of an uninterrupted series of ovations) until it has become unrivaled in popularity. In London her achievements in English Opera were equal to those which distinguished her on the Italian stage, and her numerous musical triumphs in California and in the States during several seasons, and recently her wonderful display of power before 50,000 spectators in the great Coliseum at the National Peace Jubilee, in Boston, have united the entire American press in pronouncing Madame Parepa-Rosa the great lyric artiste of the age. Her devotion to the highest order of composition, and her grateful regard for the American public, will stimulate her to every possible exertion to establish English Opera as a permanent institution in this country."

This is musical modesty, is it not? Some kinds of conceit are pardonable, as, for instance, that of the artisan who has accomplished a success after long toil and many failures, that of the youth in the first exercise of more than ordinary powers, that of the actress who suddenly steps from the supernumerary list to the position of walking lady, or that of the child-artist who receives during his earliest years the reward that is commonly granted to only mature talent. But the most miserable conceit of all is that of the long-established cantatrice, the *prima donna* of unquestionable position and renown, who makes a trade of genius and puffs music by mountebankism. I'm sure Mrs. Richings Bernard's "card" was not so bad as this.

The *Tribune* is preparing to attack

The New Play, "Formosa,"

on the ground of its immorality, if the editorials in that journal may be regarded as the shadows of the coming criticisms that are to emanate from the pen of "Willie Winter." Now my experience is that the public, particularly the New York public, don't care a tinker's benediction what the immorality of a play is so that it makes one forget the time. No doubt there is something inherently attractive in wickedness. If *opera bouffe* could have remained just as bright, but become virtuous, it might have drawn. But would it have remained bright? Echo answers, of course not. The principal fault found with the character of "Formosa" is, that she unites the hardness of a sinner with the softness of a saint, the actions of an unflinching courtesan with the prayers and tears of a Magdalen. She is one of those modern Astartes that are the bewildering eidolon of the Boucicaultian brain, and never found their incarnation in one and the same woman. She is a composite heroine, made up of bits borrowed here and there, for which Boucicault is indebted to a good deal of scissors and a very little sentiment, that's all.

If God made the country and man made the town, the

Devil Certainly Made the Watering-places,

for they are composed of some of the worst qualities of both, and none of the best qualities of either. This cold snap has sent the human summer birds up in flocks from Long Branch. It looks as though we were to have an early autumn, for summer has no sooner said good-bye than it is gone.

One of the most

Remarkable Young Men of the Present Day

is Mr. James R. Griswold, a clerk in the Secretary's office of the Board of Health. He is emphatically a great young man. He has not got the prudence and reserve of George Francis Train; nor the horror of newspaper publicity which characterizes Count Johannes; nor the modest unconsciousness of merit which is one of the sweetest attributes in the traveller of world-wide celebrity, Pratt. No. But he has something beyond all these things. He hates money. To him lucre is literally filthy lucre. It is the pitch with which he declines defiling his fingers. He will not touch the unclean thing. Although young, he has already inscribed his name upon the roll of undying fame. When he was in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent he received $1800 per annum. On being transferred to the Secretary's office that salary was continued, although the other clerks received $300 less. He has therefore written to the Board of Health, requesting that his salary may be reduced by that amount, and the Board have granted his request. Such a young man as that is to be kept in this city. He is one of the ten righteous men that shall save it. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English opera troupe will commence a season of ten nights and two matinees on Monday evening next. The opening opera will be *Faust*, which will introduce several of the new singers of the company to the public. The box-sheet is now open at Trumpler's and at the Academy of Music.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Harry Watkins will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Myles na Coppaleen" in Boucicault's Irish drama of *The Colleen Bawn*. The performance will commence with the musical extravaganza of *Jenny Lind*. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are both good actors, and they have steadily grown in the good graces of our playgoers during their brief visit here.

On Monday evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN the regular fall season has commenced, and Manager Fox will begin to introduce a brilliant series of novelties which he has had in preparation during the summer. The company at this establishment is large, and the entertainments combine a variety of attractions such as are presented at no other theatre.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHOLERA, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all Druggists.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot coexist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—This medical institution, situated on Ninth street, south of Locust, commences its session of 1869-70 on the 6th prox., at 7½ o'clock P. M., with a general introductory by Professor John O'Byrne. The introductory is free to the public. The Dean of the institution is at the College daily.

GOOD BYE TO

OUR SUMMER CLOTHING,

FOR A FEW DAYS

BEFORE OPENING THE

GRAND STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

WE WILL SELL WHAT REMAINS OF OUR

SUMMER ASSORTMENT

AT PRICES THAT SHALL COMMAND THEIR

READY SALE!

Everybody knows the inconvenience and loss attending the "carrying over" of a large stock of goods, so we have determined to clear all our shelves and counters of the clothing still remaining on them before offering to the public the grand result of the last three months' preparation for our Fall and Winter trade. To do this

WE OFFER,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S OWN PRICES,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

COME AND SEE ABOUT IT,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—The stock slightly wet at the fire, No. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, will be brought to this house and sold at unheard-of bargains.

MARRIED.

RUSHTON—FISH.—On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. William Suddards, CHARLES P. RUSHTON to BEULAH, daughter of Israel L. Fish, Esq., of this city.

TAYLOR—YOUNG.—On the 1st instant, at No. 412 Green street, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, ENOCH TAYLOR, of Memphis, Tenn., to LIZZIE B. YOUNG, of Philadelphia.

WHARTON—IRWIN.—On April 5, 1869, by the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, CLIFTON LEWIS WHARTON to Miss LETITIA IRWIN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GOODS.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM C. GOODS, in the 25th year of his age.

The friend whom death from us has torn.
We did not think so soon to part:
And anxious care now sinks the thorn
Still deeper in our bleeding heart.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jesse T. Wootten, No. 9 N. Thirty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, September 4, at 3 o'clock.

HOPPLE.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, H. A. O. HOPPLE, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends and relatives, and Atlantic Lodge, No. 282, I. O. of O. F.; Wyoming Lodge, No. 66, K. of P.; George B. McClellan Beneficial Society; and the Diligent Hose Company, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1230 Olive street, on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JEFFRIES.—On the 31st of August, HESTER ANN, wife of Jacob C. Jeffries, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends, also fraternal Male and Female T. B. A., No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 327 Merriott street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at German Street Church.

MCKEAN.—On the morning of September 1, ELIA McKEAN, daughter and only child of William V. and H. A. McKean.

Her remains will be at the residence of Miss Davis, No. 1228 N. Eleventh street, until Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday afternoon, September 4, at 3 o'clock. The male friends to proceed to Woodlands Cemetery from the Church.

MOSLEY.—On the 31st ultimo, MARY E., wife of Samuel Mosley, and daughter of Frederick and Frances Anne, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1223 Juniata street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Evangelists. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, HARRIET FRANCES, daughter of John W. and Emma F. Smith, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 212 Wildey street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

STRATTON.—On the 31st ultimo, GEORGE W., son of William and Elizabeth Stratton, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Viola Council, No. 31, Jr. O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 631 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY

AND THIRTY MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO SING SING.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on

Monday, September 6, at 7:30 A. M.

NATIONAL CORNET BAND of Camden will accompany the Excursion.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $2·00; Gentleman and Lady, $3·00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 3 2t*

FOR CAPE MAY.—FAST EXPRESS TRAIN.
On SATURDAY, September 4,
Leaves Philadelphia at.....4·00 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Cape May, Monday morning.....9·00 A. M.
This Train will be run on Saturdays, the 11th and 18th instant, from Philadelphia, and the following Mondays from Cape May. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 1, 1869. 9 1 4t

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, September 4.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make an excursion and her last trip to Cape May on SATURDAY, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 A. M., and return on Monday. Excursion tickets, including carriage hire, $2·50; each way, including carriage hire, $2·25. 9 2 3t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp8

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Opened this morning from New York, cheapest lots of

LINEN GOODS

Ever offered, purchased for CASH at fearfully low prices.

200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25 cents, worth 45.
150 dozen Colored Bordered Hemmed, French, 37½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Extra Fine Colored Border, 12½ cents.
200 dozen Men's Colored Border, ready hemmed, 37½ cents up.
50 dozen Men's White Linen, 22 to 37 cents.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½ and 16 cents.
Extra Heavy Real Barnsley Table Damask, $1·37.
Heavy Loom and Damask Table Linen.
100 dozen Linen Towels, $1·50 per dozen, cheap.
300 dozen large sized, 25, 28, and 37 cents.
New French Applique Tidies, in colors.
Elegant New Fans, latest styles.
Demonstration in Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Specialties in Linen Goods.
Full Lines of Hosiery.

9 2 3t E. R. LEE.

BARGAINS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

Slightly Damaged by Water at the late fire of an importer on Chesnut street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
DAMASK BORDER TOWELS.
MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PRINTED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
TABLE CLOTHS.
VICTORIA LAWNS.
NAINSOOKS.
PLAID MUSLIN.
BLACK ALPACA.
COLORED ALPACA.

All at such prices as to close out rapidly.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 1 3t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP BATH TOWELLINGS,
TURKISH TOWELS,
HEAVY ABSORBENT DIAPERS.

Several lots CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS, in Ladies' and Gents' sizes.

SUMMER GAUZE FLANNELS.
GAUZE BLANKETS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, every width.
We furnish Hotels and Public Institutions at importer's package prices. 8 21mwf

COTTONS! WOOLLENS! LINENS!

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

Exhibit full lines of all the good makes and widths of SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

FINE SHIRTINGS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASINGS,
EVERY GOOD MAKE.

Black Cloths and Doeskins.
Fine Coatings and Trowserings.
Best Water-Proof Cloakings.
Flannels, Fall and Winter Use.
Linen Stock has some attractions.
$2·00 Black Silks, a bargain.
Black Silks, $1·00 regularly up to $5. 1 7 fsm

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
8 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 mwf6rp

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3os PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Gold, Etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
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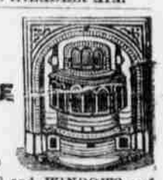

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TWAIN.

Odds and Ends of Humor by the Rising Humorist.

Mark Twain has written a book, and therein thus speaks of

MICHAEL ANGELO.

In this connection I wish to say one word about Michael Angelo Buonarotti. I used to worship the mighty genius of Michael Angelo—that man who was great in poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture—great in everything he undertook. But I do not want Michael Angelo for breakfast—for luncheon—for dinner—for tea—for supper—for between meals. I like a change occasionally. In Genoa, he designed everything; in Milan, he or his pupils designed everything; he designed the Lake of Como; in Padua, Verona, Venice, Bologna, who did we ever hear of, from guides, but Michael Angelo? In Florence he painted everything, designed everything, nearly, and what he did not design he used to sit on a favorite stone and look at it, and they showed us the stone. In Pisa he designed everything but the old shot-tower, and they would have attributed that to him if it had not been so awfully out of the perpendicular. He designed the piers of Leghorn and the custom house regulations of Civita Vecchia. But here—here it is frightful. He designed St. Peter's; he designed the Pope; he designed the Pantheon, the uniform of the Pope's soldiers, the Tiber, the Vatican, the Coliseum, the Capitol, the Tarpeian Rock, the Barberini Palace, St. John Lateran, the Campagna, the Appian Way, the Seven Hills, the Baths of Caracalla, the Claudian Aqueduct, the Cloaca Maxima—the eternal bore designed the Eternal City, and unless all men and books do lie, he painted everything in it.

I never felt so fervently thankful, so soothed, so tranquil, so filled with a blessed peace, as I did yesterday when I learned that Michael Angelo was dead.

THE GUIDES OF ROME

he found an intolerable nuisance, but he shows his countrymen how to deal with them:—

We have taken it out of this guide. He has marched us through miles of pictures and sculpture in the vast corridors of the Vatican, and through miles of pictures and sculpture in twenty other palaces; he has shown us the great picture of the Sistine Chapel, and frescoes enough to fresco the heavens—and pretty much all done by Michael Angelo. So with him we have played that game which has vanquished so many guides for us—imbecility and idiotic questions. These creatures never suspect—they have no idea of sarcasm.

He shows us a figure and says:—"Slatoo brunzo." (Bronze statue.)

We look at it indifferently and the doctor asks:—"By Michael Angelo?"

"No—not know who.

Then he shows us the ancient Roman Forum. The doctor asks:—"Michael Angelo?"

A stare from the guide. "No—thousan' year before he is born."

Then an Egyptian obelisk. Again:—"Michael Angelo?"

"Oh, *mon dieu*, gentlemen! Zis is *two* thousan' year before he is born!"

He grows so tired of that unceasing question sometimes that he dreads to show us anything at all. The wretch has tried all the ways he can think of to make us comprehend that Michael Angelo is only responsible for the creation of a *part* of the world, but somehow he has not succeeded yet. Relief for overtasked eyes and brain from study and sight-seeing is necessary, or we shall become idiotic sure enough. Therefore this guide must continue to suffer. If he does not enjoy it, so much the worse for him. We do.

The doctor asks the questions, generally, because he can keep his countenance, and look more like an inspired idiot, and throw more imbecility in the tone of his voice than any man that lives. It comes natural to him.

The guides in Genoa are delighted to secure an American party, because Americans so much wonder, and deal so much in sentiment and emotion before any relic of Columbus. Our guide there fidgeted about as if he had swallowed a spring mattress. He was full of animation—full of impatience. He said:—

"Come wis me, genteelmen!—come! I show you ze letter written by Christopher Columbo!—write it himself!—write it wis his own hand!—come!

He took us to the municipal palace. After much impressive fumbling of keys and opening of locks, the stained and aged document was spread before us. The guide's eyes sparkled. He danced about us and tapped the parchment with his finger:—

"What I tell you, genteelmen? Is it not so? See, handwriting of Christopher Colombo—write it himself!"

We looked indifferent—unconcerned. The doctor examined the document very deliberately during a painful pause. Then he said, without any show of interest:—

"Ah—Ferguson—what—what did you say was the name of the party who write this?"

"Christopher Colombo; ze great Christopher Colombo!"

Another deliberate examination.

"Ah, did he write it himself or—or how?"

"He write it himself—Christopher Colombo; he's own handwriting, write by himself."

Then the doctor laid the document down and said:—

"Why I have seen boys in America only fourteen years old who could write better than that."

"But this is the great Christo—"

"I don't care who it is! It's the worst writing I ever saw. Now you mustn't think you can impose on us because we are strangers. We are not fools by a good deal. If you have any specimens of penmanship of real merit trot them out—and if you haven't drive on!"

We drove on.

We have made it interesting for this Roman guide. Yesterday we spent three or four hours in the Vatican again, that wonderful world of curiosities. We came very near expressing interest sometimes—even admiration; it was very hard to keep from it. We succeeded, though. Nobody else ever did in the Vatican museums. The guide was bewildered, nonplussed. He walked his legs off nearly hunting up extraordinary things, and exhausted all his ingenuity on us, but it was a failure; we never showed any interest in anything. He had reserved what he considered to be his great wonder till the last, a royal Egyptian mummy, the best preserved in the world, perhaps. He took us there. He felt so sure this time that some of his old enthusiasm came back to him:—

"See, genteelmen!—mummy! mummy!"

The eye-glass came up as calmly, as deliberately as ever.

"Ah, Ferguson, what did I understand you to say the gentleman's name was?"

"Name?—he got no name!—mummy!—Gyptian mummy!"

"Yes, yes. Born here?"

"No! *Gyptian* mummy!"

"Ah, just so; Frenchman, I presume?"

"No!—*not* Frenchman, *not* Roman!—born in Egypta!"

"Born in Egypta! Never heard of Egypta before. Foreign locality, likely. Mummy, mummy. How calm he is, how self-possessed. Is, ah—is he dead?"

"Oh, *sacre bleu*, been dead three thousand years!"

The doctor turned on him savagely.

"Here, now, what do you mean by such conduct as this! Playing us for Chinamen because we are strangers and trying to learn! Trying to impose your vile second-hand carcases on us! Thunder and lightning, I've a notion to—to—if you've got a nice *fresh* corpse, fetch him out, or by George we'll brain you!"

We make it interesting for this Frenchman. However, he has paid us back, partly without knowing it. He came to the hotel this morning to ask if he were up, and endeavored as well as he could to describe us. He finished with the casual remark that we were lunatics. The observation was so innocent and so honest that it amounted to a very good thing for a guide to say.

There is one remark (already mentioned) which never yet has failed to disgust these guides. We use it always when we can think of nothing else to say. After they have exhausted their enthusiasm pointing out to us and praising the beauties of some ancient bronze image or broken-legged statue, we look at it stupidly and in silence for five, ten, fifteen minutes—as long as we can hold out, in fact—and then ask:—

"Is—is he dead?"

That conquers the serenest of them. It is not what they are looking for, especially a new guide. Our Roman Fergason is the most patient, unsuspecting, long-suffering subject we have had yet. We shall be sorry to part with him. We have enjoyed his society very much. We trust he has enjoyed ours, but we are harassed with doubts.

THE FOLLIES OF AMERICANS ABROAD

are thus hit off in the following sketch taken at Paris:—

Between the promenades and the sidewalks are seated hundreds of people at small tables, smoking and taking *granita*—a first cousin to ice cream—on the sidewalks are more employing themselves in the same way. The shops on the first floor of the tall rows of buildings that wall in three sides of the square are brilliantly lighted, the air is filled with music and merry voices, and altogether the scene is as bright and spirited and full of cheerfulness as any man could desire. We enjoy it thoroughly. Very many of the young women are exceedingly pretty, and dress with rare good taste. We are gradually and laboriously learning the ill-manners of staring them unflinchingly in the face—not because such conduct is agreeable to us, but because it is the custom of the country, and they say the girls like it. We wish to learn all the curious, outlandish ways of all the different countries, so that we can "show off" and astonish people when we get home. We wish to excite the envy of our untravelled friends with our strange foreign fashions which we can't shake off. All our passengers are paying strict attention to this thing, with the end in view which I have mentioned. The gentle reader will never, never know what a consummate ass he can become until he goes abroad. I speak now, of course, in the supposition that the gentle reader has not been abroad, and, therefore, is not already a consummate ass. If the case be otherwise, I beg his pardon and extend to him the cordial hand of fellowship and call him brother. I shall always delight to meet an ass after my own heart when I shall have finished my travels.

On this subject let me remark that there are Americans abroad in Italy who have actually forgotten their mother tongue in three months—forgot it in France. They cannot even write their address in English in a hotel register. I append these evidences, which I copied verbatim from the register of a hotel in a certain Italian city:—

"John P. Whitcomb, *Etat Unis*."

"William L. Ainsworth, *travailleur* (he meant traveller, I suppose), *Etats Unis*."

"George P. Morton, *et fils, d' Amerique*."

"Lloyd B. Williams, *et trois amis, ville de Boston, Amerique*."

"J. Ellsworth Baker, *tout de suite de France place de naissance Amerique, destination la Grand Bretagne*."

I love this sort of people.

"PEOPLE AND THINGS."

A column in the Buffalo *Express*, to which Mark devotes a huge share of attention, contains the following:—

The late Andrew Johnson is getting his remarkable career set to music, and is going to try it awhile that way.

An Arkansas parson proposes to name his baby after Theodore Tilton for a copy of the *Independent* a year.

They are putting down asphaltum walks in Greenwood Cemetery. The old residents there have made no objections to the movement so far.

Sir Walter Scott, in a letter, now disclaims the authorship of the "Waverley" novels. It took him a good while to think of it.

Little boys should persevere and keep good hearts, remembering that the celebrated John Smith was only an indifferent sort of a shoemaker at first, but in time, by diligence, study, and close attention to business, he became the worst shoemaker that ever was.

John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo—one hundred and four years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of these other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and in every way as remarkable. Last November he walked five blocks in a rain storm without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for Grant, remarking that he had voted for forty-seven Presidents—which was a lie. His "second crop of rich brown hair" arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl one hundred and two years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged eighty years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago. John Wagner is two years older than the Rhode Island veteran, and yet has never tasted a drop of liquor in his life, unless you count whisky.

Another restaurant waiter has fallen heir to a colossal fortune. How is it that waiters are so much in luck? It is not worth while to say it is because they are willing to wait for a fortune, because any small punster could dip his ladle into his pot of seething trivialties, and fish that up—but honestly, why is it? Five waiters have inherited windfalls in the last two weeks, and only one milliner. Why this disparity? The last three lucky waiters are George H. Wingate, of Missouri, $45,000; Henry L. James, of Kansas, $12,000, and Morgan Bates, of N. Orleans, $28,000. We have mentioned the Brooklyn one, who inherited $30,000 from his cousin; and the Newark one, who inherited $21,000 and the cholera from his uncle, and gambled the one away and died of the other, all in the space of forty-eight hours. But the lucky waiter crop must be about out—now let us take up the blacksmiths or the shoemakers for a while, and see how they will hold out. Any person knowing of a lucky blacksmith will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office. We must have something fresh in the windfall line—the waiters don't draw any longer.

Icebergs.

The iceberg is the largest independent floating body in the universe, except the heavenly orbs. There is nothing approaching it, within the range of our knowledge, on this globe of ours; and yet it is, as we have seen, but a fragment of the ice stream, which is, in its turn, but an arm of the ice sea. And yet the iceberg is to the great quantity of Greenland ice as the paring of a finger-nail to the human body; as a small chip to the largest tree; as a shovelful of earth to Manhattan Island. Yet magnify the bit of ice in your tumbler until it becomes, to your imagination, a half a mile in diameter each way, and you have a mass that is far from unusual. Add to this a mile, two miles of length, and you have what may be sometimes seen. I have sailed alongside of an iceberg, two miles and a half, measured with a log line, before coming to the end of it.

The name signifies, as we have seen before, ice mountain, and it is truly mountainous in size. Lift it out of the water and it becomes a mountain one thousand, two thousand, three thousand feet high. In dimensions it is as if New York city were turned adrift in the Atlantic, or the Central Park were cut out and launched in the same place. An iceberg of the dimensions of the Central Park is far from unusual. And its surface is not in form unlike it either. It is undulating like the Park, and craggy, and crossed by ravines, and dotted with lakes—the water of the lakes being formed from the melting snows of the late winter, and also of the ice itself after the snows have disappeared before the influence of the summer's sun. I have even bathed in such a lake, although I am glad to say but once, and that was in "those days of other years," when the youthful insanity is strong to say, "I have done it"—a disease which I believe to be amenable only to that treatment popularly known as "sad experience." Skating on an iceberg lake is far more satisfactory and sensible. Such are the general features of the iceberg as they are to be seen every day in the Arctic waters.—*Appleton's Journal.*

WILD BULL HUNT.

Forty Texan Steers on a Rampage in Buffalo—How They Charged Upon the Citizens.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express of Tuesday.

Yesterday, at an early hour, a herd of ninety steers from Texas were landed from the Grand Trunk cars on Genesee street, with a view of driving them across the city to the East Buffalo cattle yards. Some of the animals, on reaching the Terrace, became refractory, and at last a regular stampede occurred, and in a short time forty of them were scampering about in all directions with tails flung high in the air, and their wide branching horns low down, ready to toss man or beast.

The drovers, well knowing the fierce and wicked disposition of their stock, at once appealed to the officers of the road for assistance, and all the available men about the depot were at once sent out to aid in capturing the cattle. The efforts made to bring the runaways to order only served to infuriate them. Some of them seemed to be perfectly crazy, and it was a matter of great personal danger to approach anywhere near them. At last the employes armed themselves with muskets, rides, guns, pistols, axes, etc., and renewed their pursuit of the scattered drove.

One steer passed up the Terrace, and made straight for a boy who was carrying a market basket. Boy ran, but the bullock gained on him, and would undoubtedly have killed him had not the boy providentially fallen. The basket rolled along the ground, and the Texan bounded over the prostrate boy after the basket, which he tossed high in the air, while the boy jumped up and ran the other way, escaping with only a bad fright. At the corner of Church street and the Terrace the same beast caught a man on his horns, and threw him over his back, and passed on. The man was not seriously injured. A man with a rifle fired a shot which struck the bullock in the back. The steer then ran up to Evans street, down Evans to Canal, where he created a sensation, but did no harm. The crowd chased the beast to the bank of the Evans slip, where he plunged in, and was soon despatched with rifles. Another passed on towards Delaware street and knocked down an old woman, striking her with his shoulder. He was killed at the corner of Delaware and Eagle streets.

J. W. Speiser, baggage man, had an encounter with one long-horned fellow, and was compelled to jump a fence with the loss of his hat.

Of course in a short time the cattle were scattered in all directions, and there is hardly any part of the city which was not visited by one or more of them.

One, which passed up Seneca street, was followed by a large crowd. At the corner of Michigan a man sent a bullet into his head, but the animal did not stop. He received three more balls, and at the corner of Swan a railroad man gave him one in the heart, which had a quieting effect on his nerves.

Another was killed on Elm street.

A number went towards Fort Porter, and the regulars had fine fun shooting at them; but one man, who approached to give the finishing shot, was surprised when the steer jumped up and made a splendid charge. The soldier caught the horns of the animal on his gun, and the two went to dust, the bullock giving out in the tussle.

One bullock knocked down and gored a woman named Mrs. Green, on Seneca street. She was taken to her home and medical aid called. It was found that one ankle was badly sprained and that she had been injured internally. At last accounts she was not expected to live.

A large number of the cattle passed westward along the Terrace and the railroad, taking to the lake shore below the round-house. Men mounted on horseback, and gathered some of them in the vicinity of York street bridge, and five of them were killed by the soldiers. The carcasses were taken away by butchers.

Many took to the water, some passing down the Black Rock harbor; others passed around Bird Island Pier and on down the Niagara, and one good swimmer went out to the Dummy Lighthouse and returned. The animal passed up York street and was afterwards shot by Mr. Kendall in Judge Skinner's yard, on North street.

The total number reported killed, up to last night, was eighteen. Mr. Joslyn, cattle inspector, informs us that nine were sent to the slaughter-house of Christopher Klink, five of which were for market, the other four being sent to the boneyard. We did not learn the disposition of the balance.

A large party of men were sent by the railroad company down the river to look after the floating stock. They found a large number on Grand Island, and some swam across the river, landing in Canada, at least fifteen miles from Buffalo. Some, of course, were drowned, and passed down to swell the grandeur of Niagara Falls.

ASSASSINATED.

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Prominent Virginian.

From the Lynchburg News, Aug. 31.

Mr. William King Heiskill, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Washington county, was waylaid on Saturday last by a youth named David Rust, seventeen years old, and shot. From the facts, as we gather them, it appears that the father of Rust is a tenant of Mr. Heiskill's, and some difficulty having occurred between them on Thursday last Mr. Heiskill went to the house of Rust, and being unable to settle the difficulty satisfactorily, Rust was informed that he must leave the premises. Mr. Heiskill then returned to his home, and on Friday visited Bristol, twelve miles distant. Young Rust was also in Bristol that day. Mr. Heiskill started towards his home, but stopped at the house of a friend a short distance from the town, where he spent the night. Saturday morning he resumed his journey, and when about six miles from Bristol, near Gibbons', riding along unsuspicious of danger, he was fired upon with a rifle by some person from the rear. Upon hearing the report of the gun, and feeling that he was struck, Mr. Heiskill looked quickly back in the direction from whence the shot had proceeded, and saw the young man, David Rust, running from the spot with the rifle in his hand. Mr. Heiskill did not fall from his horse, but rode a half mile from the place he was shot to a mill on the road, where he fell exhausted from loss of blood. Upon examining the wound it was found that the ball had entered a little to the right of the spine, about midway of the back, passing out just below the left breast, and then passing through the left forearm, inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound. Mr. Heiskell was not dead on Sunday afternoon when the train left Bristol, but his condition was such that but little hope was entertained of his recovery.

After this cold-blooded and causeless assassination, Rust ran off, and concealed himself until Sunday evening, when he was captured at his father's house by parties who were in pursuit of him, and lodged in jail at Abingdon. We understand that he stoutly and bitterly denies the charge of being the person who fired the shot, but the positive testimony of Mr. Heiskill leaves no doubt as to his identity.

A DESPERADO DESPERATE.

He Hangs Himself to Escape Being Lynched.

A special despatch to the Leavenworth *Times* from Sheridan, Kansas, says that at Pond City, on Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, John Langford was taken out by the vigilance committee to be hung for his crimes. On ascertaining his certain fate, he told them he did not want them to hang him, and that he would hang himself; so he pulled off his boots, put the rope around his neck, climbed the tree, and jumped off. Before doing this he acknowledged to killing six men, and said if he had his fate postponed a few days he would have killed as many more. On being requested to make his peace with his Maker, he replied that if he had a Maker it was a ——— poor one, as he had experienced considerable trouble in the last few years. He also said he would meet them in hell, but none should gain admission except with hemp ropes ornamenting their necks. Langford was about twenty-two years old, and was half Indian. He had led a desperate life all over the border.

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Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
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Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3317 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 20 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Anda'usia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A.M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,

ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 7 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1232 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Vacation unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 1819 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 3m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, tember 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mw6m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION at Academy, BERLIN, N. J.
9 1 wfs 3t* Rev. T. M. REILLY

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER O Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO A nounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 24 EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably kn continues to furnish the best educational advanta in connection with a pleasant Christian home. C logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. lege opens September 16.
7 27 5m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Presiden

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ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Ch nut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I just returned from Paris and London, with the FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelt and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Ma lett, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and S the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairing of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 242 North FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, adjust the first and final account of MARIE S. FULLER, administratrix of the Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 13, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Phil

THE MORMONS.

An Interview with the Brigham Young—What He Says of His Talk with Senator Trumbull—Also, What David Hyrum Smith and Brigham, Jr., Think and Say.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* gives, in a letter dated Salt Lake City, Aug. 18, an account of an interview with Brigham Young, from which we quote the following:—

The conversation turned upon commonplaces, or at least topics outside of the main issue of Civilization against Polygamy. Governor Hawley had been appointed chief spokesman of the party, and preferred not to introduce any subject upon which it was known there was a decided difference of opinion among those in the room. In the course of the conversation his Majesty "let on" that he had about one hundred and twenty thousand people under him, and that he expected his railroad along early in October. We talked a good deal about the resources of the valley, and I asked the "President" what changes in the productive industry of his realm he proposed to make in view of the completion of the railroad; but he didn't think it worth while to say, notwithstanding he is constantly studying on such subjects, and directing, from this back room of his office, the whole industry of the country under his influence. Brigham is Commissioner of Agriculture as well as high priest, king, and supreme judge. He examines every proposed plan or implement which promises improvement to the natural resources of the Territory, and recommends it in next Sunday's sermon, provided it is not, in its nature, demoralizing to the discipline of the Church. Of this demoralizing class is, I believe, the railroad, which Brigham accepts and helps along, either because he underestimates its effects or overestimates the strength of his institutions. During the interview Brigham manifested the utmost affability of manner, and, doubtless, left on most of his visitors a pleasant impression of his personality.

Touching the Trumbull interview, Brigham tells me that he did get a little excited by what he deemed impertinent advice on the part of his visitors, and that, under the influence of this feeling, he told the wise men of the East, in effect, to mind their affairs and he would mind his. He denies, however, the threat to set the United States authorities outside the Territory. He does not by any means speak apologetically of his course on this occasion, but considers it entirely justified by the emergency. His friends, in a more wholesale way, pronounce the whole story false—doubtless from force of habit in crying "lie!" to all stories about their institutions. From the declaration o f Young and his foremost men, and from the indications which have come under my notice, I cannot doubt that the monarch of Utah contemplates forcible resistance in certain emergencies, or more probably a show of force wherewith to overawe the timid party or the nation at large. Brigham has an organized militia of 15,000. This force has existed for some time, but there seems to be an unusual activity pervading it at present. Regiments are being mustered and drilled, and reorganized to correspond with Upton's tactics. Scarce a day has passed since I came here that the Church newspaper has not contained some account of a muster or an organization. Daniel H. Wells, who is one of the President's Council and Mayor of the city of Salt Lake, is Lieutenant-General of the forces. What show this body of militant fanatics might make in a case of actual collision can only be surmised from the record of similar bodies in other countries and other ages. They have usually more than compensated in fiery zeal for their lack of military *esprit* and drill.

A SON OF THE PROPHET JOSEPH.

But I have wandered from our interview with "President Young," which, indeed, is all told already; and I have nothing to do but to pass immediately to my talk with David Hyrum Smith, the representative leader and missionary of the "Josephites" in this valley. David Hyrum is the third son of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. He is the child concerning whom, while yet unborn, the martyred prophet uttered the prophecy that he would deliver his people from a bondage under which they would fall; but he is not, as is generally supposed, the claimant of any temporal power or rulership. That belongs, according to the Josephites, to Joseph Smith, Jr., who has long been the head of the anti-polygamous Mormons, and who lives at Plano, Ill. David Hyrum came here with his elder brother, Alexander, some weeks ago. Their purpose was a peaceable but thorough crusade against the doctrine of polygamy and the theocratic form of government.

which may be denoted as Brighamy, for the sake of rhyme. On arriving the brothers reported to Governor Durkee, to whom they announced their mission, and appealed for protection (!) They then called upon Brigham and asked the use of the Tabernacle to discuss the questions mentioned above. The interview ended in a virtual refusal of the privilege, and a storm of words over the character of the boys' mother, Emma. The only other public hall of any size in the city was Independence Hall, used by the Gentiles for church services and other purposes. In this hall the boys have preached every Sunday since their arrival, to audiences at least double the comfortable capacity of the hall, and I found them and their mission a general topic of discussion among the people here, all except the leading Brighamites, who are disposed to ignore them in talking with strangers, though the regular church devotes a meeting to them every day.

I was told that David Hyrum was to be found at the residence of Samuel Smith, in the Seventeenth Ward. Proceeding thither, I inquired for David Hyrum in a subdued tone, so as not to bring upon the occupants of the premises a terrible death of the destroying Danites. Here I learned that the Child of Prophecy was probably at the house of John Smith, about half a mile away. (There are rather more Smiths in Salt Lake than in other towns of equal size.) At John Smith's I learned that the object of my search was at the house of another person, distinguished for not being a Smith. Another half-mile in this city of magnificent distances, and I had cornered my game. There was the voice of singing and exhortation within, and I knew that the Child of Prophecy was there. After waiting for a time for the meeting to rise, I was told by a man outside that there was no meeting—that I could go right in. Presenting myself at the open door, and demanding in my most solemn manner to see David Hyrum Smith, I suppose I had quite the semblance of one of Brigham's much-talked-about 'Destroying Angels.' (I may add, too, that a very Mormonish-built straw hat which the scorching heat of this basin has forced me to don, doubtless contributed to heighten the impression among the handfull of Josephites before me.) I soon, however, convinced them that a blunt Faber pencil was the most deadly weapon I had about me, and that my mission was a peaceful one. David Hyrum, taking a seat on the porch, conversed with me very freely for a quarter of an hour concerning the work which he has undertaken. He comes here entirely in behalf of his brother Joseph, who is, according to the book of Mormon, and more particularly the book of 'Doctrines and Covenants,' the legitimate successor of the prophet Joseph. He showed me the passages in support of this, and also those inhibiting polygamy. He denies, what the Brighamites assert and claim to be able to prove, that his father had more than one wife, or kept any concubines; confirms the account published in the *Post* some weeks ago of his interview with Brigham; announces the policy of his branch of the Church, as distinguished from the Salt Lake branch, to be free speech, free thought, and free action, uninfluenced by any factitious associations between Church and State—a thing unwarranted, he says, by the Revealed Word, which term, besides the Old and New Testaments, includes the 'Book of Mormon' and the 'Doctrines and Covenants.' The Josephites frame their religious views largely on the New Testament, while the Brighamites are continually harping on the ambiguous phrases of the Old Testament, the wives and concubines of Abraham, Jacob, David, Solomon, and other ancient worthies, the command to 'multiply and replenish,' etc. The policy of the Josephite Church is opposed to all isolation, and its preachers claim to find instructions, in their oracles, to carry on their work in the world, reclaiming as many as possible, but exercising all charity for other sects, and associating with them freely. David estimates the number of these Josephites at 20,000, located principally at St. Louis, at Plano, Ill., and throughout Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. His plan in his campaign is to baptize all who renounce their adhesion to Brigham Young, and help them out of the Territory—a policy which will, I think, be modified in this respect. He estimates the proportion of actual polygamists among Brigham's subjects at only one-fifth of the whole adult male membership, and claims to have information of a vast amount of disaffection among the balance. He has baptized a good many already, and reports a strong feeling against Brigham's rule—his tithing and his arbitrary acts; but there is also, he says, a great fear of persecution, and perhaps assassination, for those who renounce. David believes that Joseph, if he should venture within the Valley, would be assassinated in short order. He is disposed to laugh at Brigham's style of sermonizing. He says that while apostles and clergymen usually feel called upon to preach the Gospel, Brigham preaches the etiquette book and the almanac, and neglects the texts of the Inspired Word, while he tells them how large a bustle to wear, or when to plant their beans, or flatters them in their own evil practices by raving about the wickedness of the outside world.

David is 22 years old, fairly educated, pleasant and ready in conversation, and rather prepossessing in appearance. He is slight of frame, has a large blue eye, and a pale thin face, with as much of beard upon the chin and upper lip as could be expected of one of his age and temperament (nervous). I heard a portion of his discourse on Sunday. He speaks with much fervor and fluency, and with perfect boldness as regards all dignified denunciation of the Brighamite doctrines and the usurper himself. There is no doubt that he and his brother Alexander, who accompanies him, are creating a schism which may well alarm the "President" and his apostles. The hall in which he speaks seats, perhaps, 500 persons. It was so densely packed to the very outermost doors of the lobby, and interested listeners swarmed about every window and entrance. When the meeting broke up it was evident that, while some few were Gentiles and some few had come attracted by curiosity, at least four-fifths of the audience were those who had come as sympathizers or candid inquirers after the truth. I overheard many remarks of approbation, especially from women in the audience, as the people were dispersing. I know of David from other sources than Salt Lake, and am satisfied that he is a young man of excellent character and more than average ability. He seems a little too modest for a leader, and is physically and mentally the very opposite of the man against whom he is pitted in this contest.

BRIGHAM JUNIOR.

Another great light in Mormondom which has shone upon me since my arrival here is Brigham Young, junior, who proposes to play "Elisha" to Brigham senior's "Elijah," in the rulership of this independent nation. Brigham junior is an exceedingly substantial piece of workmanship. Nothing spiritual about Brigham junior. He will turn your scale at 240, though by no means high of stature. The great Mormon leader, evidently realizing in what peril the necks of a persecuted sect must ever be, omitted that particular section from the physical constitution of Brigham junior, so that his puffy head sits square on his broad shoulders. The result, with the florid features and gross form of the young apostle, is an impression upon the stranger of a somewhat bestial nature. I must say, however, that Brigham junior is a very agreeable companion for a half hours' conversation. I found him in the office of the Church Historian, George A. Smith. This office is a remarkable affair. Its shelves are filled with the best collection extant of the works upon Mormonism, upon Utah, upon everything pertaining to this people. The works upon Mormonism are both *pro* and *con*, and embrace many books which are now very rare. A dozen or two of scrap-books are pasted full of newspaper correspondence from Utah, of all grades of merit; so that it is no vanity to expect that 'these few lines' will enjoy the same blessing. Of church records and documents there is no limit; indeed, one may safely allege that everything pertaining to the Church since its organization has been reduced to black and white and hemin deposited, chiefly through the assiduity of Mr. Smith. When we entered we found Brigham, Jr., and two Smiths, one of them a son of George A., and another a nephew of Joseph and Hyrum, poring over some apparently ancient documents, which I imagined to pertain to the Josephite feud now agitating this community. Brigham Junior gave me a chair and vaulted, as an elephant vaults, upon a stout copying stand, which fortunately proved adequate in area and strength. Brigham Junior talked contemptuously of David Hyrum, and of the enemies of the President and the Church; thought the Josephites could hardly pick off as many Brighamites as we could produce; colonies of a thousand and upward were arriving every month, and 'we are producing them pretty fast here at home,' said Brigham Junior. 'Our peculiar institution works well. I came here myself eleven years old, and I have twelve already," said the proud progenitor of a dozen. 'And I've just begun,' he added, and we shrunk in awe before this puissant procreator. Brigham Junior informed me that the Church already had one hundred and thirty settlements within its pale in this Basin; that all were loyal to Brigham Senior; and that they were a happy, prosperous people. He also gave hint that Salt Lake City might not always be the capital. (His father owns considerable property at Provo City, and keeps one of his best wives there; but it must be remembered; on the other hand, that he has twenty times as much property and twenty times as many wives here in Salt Lake.) Brigham Junior also referred to the success of the propagandists in England. But his talk was chiefly of material things, especially of the big serpent which is alleged to exist in Bear Lake, a hundred and fifty miles to the north of here. The Utes have long had a legend of a monster whom they name Devil, and believe to exist in Utah Lake, to the south of here. Stories are told by them of its fatal apparitions, and they hold that any person venturing within the waters of the lake, though but to bathe his ankles, will certainly be seized and destroyed by the monster. The Snake Indians, living in the northern valley, around Bear Lake, have a similar legend; but while there is no reliable evidence to support the former, the Bear Lake serpent has been seen by a dozen credible witnesses, sagacious and veracious, (if such qualities coexist in this community), whose affidavits, says Brigham Junior, the 'President' has taken, being determined to sift this matter to its uttermost grain, and ascertain whether of a truth it be an honest tale of a serpent, or only a fish story. These men, whom Brigham Junior says it were impossible to deceive in such a matter, all depose and say that they jointly and severally beheld dashing through the waters of Bear Lake a monstrous-looking creature, with a head like the head of a horse, projecting far out of the water, and a body apparently stretching back many yards to the rear, and lashing the water into a terrible foam. This testimony has been put upon record during the present year, and has no trouble in getting credited hereabouts. A venerable trapper at the lake has procured a cable and has attached to it a huge hook, the like whereof was never yet seen of Mormon or Gentile. If he catches the scaly monster (as of course he will) I will cheerfully render Brother Moody any assistance in my power toward procuring this Devil Fish for exhibition in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, confident that he will outdraw the Century Plant by ten to one.

And this is the substance of what the son of Brigham said to me.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:50, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Rivecton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $2·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewanaville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:20, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 7 P. M. SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	3:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 10:20 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	12:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accom modation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 9:40 P. M.	
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	7:20 P. M.
Day Express	1:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 12:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:05 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 329 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Supt. W. J. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 6:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines from the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:35 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:25 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:40 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Something About the New Academy to be Erected at Nineteenth and Race Streets.

To-day, after the summer recess, the Academy of Natural Sciences reopens. The Hall on South Broad street has been cleaned and renovated; all the galleries and cases wear a bright and inviting appearance, due to the broom and the brush, but nothing more has been done. Neither an alteration nor an improvement has been made, nor has the collection of specimens been increased. All this for an obvious reason. Disappointed in securing a site for a building on Penn Square, the Academy has not fainted in heart, but determined to erect a new edifice on the lot previously purchased at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Race streets. The ground will be broken either in the latter portion of the present fall or during next spring. Whichever date is selected, the purpose is to push the project to completion, and consequently any money now expended on the old place would be but wasted.

The drawings for the new academy, upon which Mr. J. H. Windrum is now engaged, will be finished by the 20th instant. The proposed structure will have a frontage of 180 feet on Race street, and 60 feet on Nineteenth street. It will afford three times the accommodation of the present building on Broad street. It will have a basement, and rise to the height of two stories above. The lower story, to be circled by one gallery, will serve as the library of the institution; the upper, to be circled by two galleries, will be the museum. The library will be 60 by 134 feet. The space below the gallery will be divided into fifteen or twenty small rooms for the purpose of study, the remainder of the ground floor being occupied by apartments for artists and the curators, and rooms for the society's publications. There will also be a printing office and bookbindery on this floor, together with every appliance for study. As mentioned, the second floor, with its galleries, will hold the museum. It will be excellently well lighted by tall windows reaching from the floor to the ceiling up past all the galleries without a break. Of these windows there will be forty.

Complete and spacious, however, as the new structure will be, it is only designed to serve as a wing to the main building to be erected at some future time, when the needs and the resources of the society will warrant the undertaking. A *fac simile* of it will be built, when, the curators themselves don't know, at the corner of Cherry street and Nineteenth. Between these two will rise the main edifice, which we can well believe will be no shame to the architecture of the city when finished.

As matter of information, the Academy will participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Humboldt's death, to be held in this city on the 13th and 14th inst. The Germans of the city, on the 13th, will lay the corner stone of a monument to this great man in Fairmount Park, upon the spot formerly selected for the Washington monument. On the evening of the 14th there will be a celebration in Musical Fund Hall, in which the members of the Academy will join. An oration will be delivered in German, and another in English by H. C. Wood, Jr., Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. A mighty orchestra will also be present.

HEAVY PAYMENTS.—The insurance companies are promptly settling with the houses that suffered so severely by the great conflagration at Patterson's warehouse. Mr. Joseph B. St. Johns, the estimable resident manager of the "Imperial" in New York, yesterday paid, through Messrs. Prevost & Herring, the following sums:—

R. C. Ridgway	$78,930 00
H. S. Hannis & Co.	71,392 00
H. Wallace & Co.	37,125 00
H. & H. W. Catherwood	29,700 00
H. & A. C. Van Bell	10,867 50
A. J. Catherwood	9,883 34
S. Whalley & Co.	5,445 00
Bernard Carr	2,393 37
Woodside & Stadizer	4,950 00
Total	$250,687 20

This company have about $61,000 more to pay, which is ready as soon as the claimants present the proper papers.

The following has been received as a correction of a previous statement:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

FAME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1869.—Sir:—Our loss at the fire at Patterson's stores, August 4, was misstated at the time in some of the papers as $63,000, and as since *fully adjusted and paid*, it amounts to but one-third that sum, being $21,204 41. I would be pleased to have you publish these facts.

Respectfully,
W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

ANOTHER GRAND EXCURSION.—On Monday next, the 6th instant, another of that series of grand and delightful excursions around New York bay and up the Hudson river takes place, the party leaving Walnut street wharf at 7:30 A. M. As but a limited number of tickets will be issued, application should be made for them at once. These excursions, the route they take, and the pleasure they afford, are so well known that to the majority of us an announcement that one will come off is sufficient; still to those few unlucky ones who never have enjoyed them, but now intend going, a few details of the pleasure that awaits them may through anticipation, intensify it when it comes. From Camden a special train of cars carries the excursionists to South Amboy, at which point the magnificent steamer William Cook receives them and starts on her way. Passing around Staten Island, through the Narrows—affording a fine view of Fort Lafayette, Governor's Island, and the city of New York, up the Hudson river she steams. The famous Palisades are witnessed, many pretty town passed, and Sing Sing reached. Here she turns, swims down the river and bay again, passing by Sailors' Snug Harbor, along Staten Island; thence to South Amboy. Here a special train awaits the returning pleasure-seekers and brings them to the city at 9 o'clock P. M. The National Cornet Band of Camden will accompany the excursion, and dinner will be served on the boat. Under the perfect arrangements adopted by Mr. J. Warren Gore, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, an unalloyed time of pleasure is enjoyed from the start to the return.

THE DELAWARE AVENUE PEACH MARKET.—Prices this morning are little lower, and the market is languid, owing to two causes, first—the late arrival of steamers, and the absence of Boston purchasers. The first cause assigned causes dismay to sellers, and laxity in purchasers, depressing the market for the day, and prejudicing the market, in the absence of active competition, the whole of the next day. It should be remedied for the good of all concerned, first, by producers having their fruit promptly on time at the landing, that steamers may leave on time to make an early market. Certain information from New York gives the intelligence that the market was very active and remunerative, the depots bare, and prices advancing, which, with active interior demand, and Boston operating to-morrow, with short supply on hand, will excite healthy movements to-morrow and Monday. The aggregate arrivals this morning were 40,087 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers Fanny Cadwallader, Diamond State, and Cygnet with 17,683 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, both from Smyrna, Delaware, with 6025 baskets.

Schooners A. M. Harris and Franklin, from Odessa, Delaware, with 2000 baskets.

Sloops Rose, Hope, and Lafayette, with 2638 baskets.

Barges J. Collins, Blue Mountain, Charles, Charles Lafferty, Madison, and Willie and Wallie, with 10,871 baskets.

CASUALTIES.—John Rogers, aged twelve years residing on Memphis street, near Huntingdon, fell off a coal cart on Cumberland street, near the Plank Road, in the Twenty-fifth ward, the wheel passing over his body. His injuries were of such a nature that he died shortly after.

William Kenney, aged twelve years, residing on Salmon street, in the Twenty-fifth ward, while riding on a cart in that vicinity, fell to the ground and broke his arm. The injured lad was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

John Wagner, aged thirty-two years, living in Hancock street, below Diamond, fell yesterday at Second street and the Reading Railroad, and broke a leg. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE SHOOTING OF JOHN HARDUCK.—Last evening William O'Connor, residing in the lower part of the city, was arrested at Twentieth and Ellsworth streets, on the charge of shooting John Harduck, on Wednesday evening, while the latter was standing alongside a peach train on the Connecting Railway. The prisoner is said to have been a messenger on the train, and on seeing a man put his hands into one of the peach crates, discharged the pistol, the ball of which struck Harduck. O'Connor will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE LYLE MONUMENT FUND.—Strenuous efforts are being made to raise the additional amount necessary to pay for the Lyle monument, which was ordered a couple of years since by the Fire Department. At a meeting of the Phœnix Hose Company, held last evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted ordering the Treasurer to pay to the Fund Committee $100 in the event that nine other companies signified their intention of contributing a similar amount.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday William Alloway was blocking up the highway on Delaware avenue, near Vine street. Policeman Degan directed him to move on. Instead of doing this, he turned and attempted to make the policeman move. Then came the tug of war, and the policeman succeeded in mastering William, who was marched before Alderman White and held in $1000 bail for trial.

CORONER'S CASE.—Jacob W. Souder, aged seventy years, residing at No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, dropped dead last evening, at Broad and Callowhill streets. The cause of death was debilitation.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This morning, before U. S. Commissioner Clark, a preliminary hearing was had in the case of the United States vs. General Samuel M. Zulick, charged with perjury. The case has already been heard before an alderman, who returned it to the Quarter Sessions for trial, and for this reason the defendant's counsel objected to the present proceeding before the Commissioner, which objection was, however, overruled, counsel complaining that this left the same criminal prosecution before the State and Government authorities.

The prosecutor, Hugh Kennedy, being sworn, testified that during the year 1867 he was a revenue officer. On the 11th of February of that year he saw a wagon loaded with barrels, which he suspected to be contraband, and which he therefore followed through many windings from Twenty-third and Ashburton streets, which was in General Zulick's collection district. He wrote to the General, informing him of the matter, and subsequently went to see him. After some conversation the General introduced his brother and directed him and their man to accompany Kennedy to seize the barrels. They went to No. 868 North Fourth street and found 3 barrels of whisky without an inspector's mark, and by Kennedy's direction they were seized. He gave the information to the District Attorney, and in due course of law the whisky was condemned. He frequently called at the Marshal's office to inquire what had been done, and was repeatedly told that the liquor had not been sold. Recently, however, he learned that the sale had been made, and discovered that the defendant, General Zulick, had said that he was the informer against the whisky, and had thereby received the sum of $5901, the informer's moiety of the net proceeds. This oath, the witness said, was perjury, as he and not General Zulick was the informer.

The Commissioner held the defendant for a further hearing on Monday, when, it is understood, ex-Commissioner Rollins will be examined.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRACTORS ABROAD.—However New York may bluster about its ower overmastering business firms and their unsurpassed enterprise, it seems to be inevitable that they should call in some Philadelphians to their help when that have "a big thing on hand." This is the case with their Post Office building, which is now actively under way. We notice with pleasure that Charles V. Hoff, of Pennsylvania, was the successful bidder for supplying the concrete for $3 37 per cubic yard, and the contract for supplying the rubble stone was awarded to James E. Neal, of Philadelphia, at $5 72 a yard.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—General S. M. Zulich, late Collector of the Third district, had a preliminary hearing yesterday, before United States Commissioner Clarke, on a charge of perjury, instituted by one Hugh F. Kennedy, who alleges that the prisoner made a false return of a case to the department in which Mr. Kennedy claims to have been the informant. The case was postponed until Monday next.

THE WATER QUESTION.—The Schuylkill river has been constantly getting lower until this morning, when Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, reports it at a lower stage than at any time heretofore. The wheels at Fairmount are able to work for a few hours a day, and by this means the water in the reservoirs is kept at a pretty respectable depth.

SUICIDE.—Emma Spriggs (colored), married, aged 43 years, residing at No. 1309 Sansom street, committed suicide this morning by cutting her throat with a razor. Emma had lately become a convert to religion, and it is supposed that, while laboring under the excitement, she drew the sharp-edged weapon across her throat.

TO PENSIONERS.—Mr. W. T. Forbes, Pension Agent, No. 718 Sansom street, announces that the semi-annual payment of invalid army pensions—which begins to-morrow—will be made in alphabetical order. All pensioners not exempt must be examined by a pension surgeon before payment.

A FATAL FALL.—About noon to-day a married man, named James Roth, fell from a scaffold at the gas holder, Ninth and Berks streets, injuring himself so badly that he died within an hour afterwards. He resided in Thompson street, above Seventeenth. The Coroner was notified.

HER LAST EXCURSION.—To-morrow, the 4th inst., the elegant steamer Lady of the Lake makes her last trip to Cape May for the season. She leaves Arch street wharf at 9 A. M. On Monday she returns. Seize the last chance!

MISSING.—Isaac C. Green, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Fifty-third street and Haverford road, has been missing from his home since Tuesday. His friends fear that he has met with foul play or has been drowned.

OFF ON A TRIP.—The Northern Liberties Hose Company left the city this morning for a trip to Niagara, Buffalo, and Chicago. They were accompanied by Chief Engineer Downey. They propose being away about ten days.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman, while riding on a Girard avenue car, last evening, was relieved of a gold watch. The car was crowded at the time.

EUROPE.

Advices by Steamer to August 24.

At an early hour this morning, the Cunard steamship Rhein, from Bremen, arrived at New York, and from the files which have been furnished us, we take the following news items:—

Rochefort the "Irreconcilable" on Napoleon's Amnesty.

M. Rochefort, the leader of the "Irreconcilables," as he is now styled, writes as follows with regard to the late amnesty:—

"To-day my friends inform me that a sponge has been passed over my past career, and that an august clemency (Clemence, *du reste*, is the name of my cook) has remitted the various penalties I have incurred during the last year, by dint of economy and good conduct. Who—What is it?—What do they want with me? To what penalties do they allude? What amnesty are you talking about? Have I been sentenced? It is not impossible. Have I been amnestied? I know nothing of it. What law courts and Governments decide upon has nothing whatever to do with me, and I have determined to remain quite unconnected with either the one or the other. The only sentence and the only amnesty I can accept are those awarded by the people. It forms the only tribunal and the only power before which it is my good pleasure to bow. I shall only return to France when the people recall me by its vote. I shall only re-enter my country in obedience to the imperative mandate which I shall presently solicit from the electors of the First Circumscription. I receive willingly from the people, which I know and love; but it does not suit me to be under an obligation to low persons (*gens*) whom I have never seen, and who have never been presented to me."

Excavations at Rome—Archæological Discoveries—The Pope Delighted.

An undertaking highly interesting to archæologists is about to be commenced with the sanction of his Holiness, being the clearance of the ancient monumental facade of the Marcian Aqueduct from the mediæval fortifications and superstructures of the Porta San Lorenzo.

The present Pope's predecessor, Gregory XVI, authorized a similar operation at the Porta Maggiore, which resulted in the extrication of the magnificent facade and inscriptions of the Claudian Aqueduct from rude towers and buttresses hastily thrown up in remote and troublous times, and the revelation of an interesting Roman tomb under the rubbish, erected to the memory of the wealthy baker, Vergilius Eurycaces, and his wife—a monument decorated with portrait statues and bassi-relievi illustrative of the occupation of the defunct.

Pio Nono is delighted at the continued success of the excavations at the Emporium. The marbles already extracted from that ancient wharf are valued at 2,000,000 francs; and as Baron Visconti predicts that the depot will be found to extend down the left bank of the Tiber, from the Aventine to the Church of St. Paul *extra muros*, the supply may be considered almost inexhaustible. Last week sixteen great masses were got out, one being of rose-colored oriental alabaster of great value, another of pavonazzetto, and several of giallo antico. The Emporium has supplied everything that the restoration of Agrippa's Pantheon required, and the same materials are being employed in the restoration and embellishment of twenty-one churches in Rome. The Pope has also sent presents of marble to various churches in different parts of Europe, and has promised Archbishop Manning an assortment of the most precious kinds for the enrichment of the future Roman Catholic Cathedral of London. The Prussian Government has returned thanks for the munificence of his Holiness' gift to the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. Switzerland will not be forgotten in the dispensation of these long-hidden treasures. Only two columns of African marble of size and importance were hitherto visible in Rome, at the entry of the portico of St. Peter's. The Emporium has furnished fifteen others, of which the largest has been destined to be the commemorative monument of the Council on the Janiculum. Thirteen pieces of the precious murrhæ, for which the ancient Romans paid fabulous prices, have also been discovered. The Belvedere court-yard in the Vatican is now the principal depot of these marble treasures, which are arranged there under the Pope's immediate inspection. Last week his Holiness witnessed the arrival of an enormous block of African, dragged from the Tiber bank to his palace by twenty shaggy black buffaloes.

An Extraordinary Anecdote about Louis Napoleon.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, has just published a most extraordinary anecdote, for the truth of which it vouches with great determination. During the sojourn of Louis Napoleon in America he became very intimate with a family whose real name the *Salut Public* disguises under the pseudonym of Edwards, derived from the Christian name of its head. The friendship the Edwardses felt for the Prince was unvarying, and his feelings towards them when he became Emperor were as constant as they had been when he was an exile. In 1859 Mr. Edwards came to France to felicitate his friend on his Italian victories, and was received by the Emperor with much warmth. The interview was long and private; Mr. Edwards, however, made no secret of what passed between them, and repeated to several of his friends the following words of the Emperor. The Prince Imperial has only just recovered from a serious illness, and his Majesty, still under the impression of his past fears, said to his old friend, "If I had the misfortune to lose my son, and all hope for an heir in a direct line were denied me, I should have put into execution an extraordinary project. * * * I should have given to France the privileges, the liberties, the manners of a republic. I should have wished to be looked upon as the first citizen of my country, after having given back to it those liberties which political necessity has obliged me to take away for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible after my death any other form of government than that of a republic—the only one which, wisely understood, and applied with energy, can suit France. But I must give up this dream; a father of a family must not burn his son's roof over his head, and I must try and conciliate two elements which now seem utterly inalienable—the Empire and liberty. My heirs shall reign, and France shall only lose a name—the name of republic. She will soon have, I hope, all the liberal institutions that I have so much admired in the New World." * * * Such words as these, at such a time, certainly took Mr. Edwards by surprise, and created much astonishment and incredulity in the minds of those to whom he communicated them.

OBITUARY.

Francis I. A. Boole.

Francis I. A. Boole, so well known some years since as a prominent Democratic politician in New York city, died at half-past 8 o clock yesterday morning, at the Lunatic Asylum in Utica, of softening of the brain.

Mr. Boole's advent as an office-holder was as Councilman for a district located in the Eleventh ward. He was subsequently elected Alderman from the same ward, and afterwards held the position of City Inspector. While holding this last position he was nominated by Tammany Hall as a candidate for Mayor. The Republicans nominated Orison Blunt, while the Union Democracy and the McKeone portion of that party nominated C. Godfrey Gunther. The contest was one of the most exciting ever experienced in a Mayoralty election in this city. Almost every one except the select few who were well posted on the inner workings of the wire-pullers expected that Mr. Boole would be elected by a large majority, and that Mr. Gunther would be the last man in the race, and very large amounts, at great odds, were bet by many of these sanguine individuals, and won by those who were "posted," and who were morally certain that Gunther was to be the winning man. When the votes were counted they stood about as follows:—Gunther, 28,000; Blunt, 14,000; and Boole, 19,000. Although Mr. Boole was nominated by Tammany he was also ostensibly supported by Mozart: but he received very little if, any, support from Mozart, Mr. Fernando Wood having refused to speak at the meeting called to ratify his nomination, and a report having gained ground among the Celtic followers of Mozart Hall that Mr. Boole was an Englishman, and held the same views on the negro question as his brother, Rev. Mr. Boole, a noted abolitionist. On the other hand the Germans, *en masse*, rallied to the support of Gunther, who also doubtless received a large Mozart vote and a small portion of the Tammany, and thus is explained the reasons why Mr. Gunther did what no other Democrat but Mr. Fernando Wood ever did, beat the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Shortly afterwards Mr. Boole's popularity had run down almost to zero, and he was legislated out of office as City Inspector, the Board of Health, which was then created, having assumed the duties and powers appertaining to the City Inspector's department.

Mr. Boole, from the effects of disappointed ambition and dissipated habits, soon became unsound in mind, and was placed in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, where he remained until recently, when he was sent to the asylum in Utica. Mr. Boole leaves a wife and two grown up daughters. Mr. Charles E. Loew, County Clerk, and Mrs. Boole started for Utica yesterday, and will bring on the remains of Mr. Boole to this city to-day. Mr. George W. Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, has received instructions to display the flags at half-mast from the City Hall to-day.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald,

"The great feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the speculative movement in gold, the price of which suddenly rose over two per cent. amid scenes of excitement which have seldom been witnessed in the Gold Room since the wild speculation of the war days. The earliest sales were at 133⅞@133¾, but all that was offered at these figures was quietly absorbed, and the price at noon was firm at 133⅞. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the award of the Government gold was announced at the Sub-Treasury. The whole amount was taken at 133·66 by one firm, whose name has long been identified with the clique movements of the street. The effect on the crowd was electrical. They dashed out of the Treasury and down the steps into Wall street, and ran across at the top of their speed to the Gold Room. The news spread like wildfire. Up went gold to 133¾. The 'bears' sold it back to 133⅝. The clique brokers took all that was offered and bid for more. Back went the price to 133¾, and thence it rose, point by point, sometimes slowly, sometimes quickly, but unresistingly, to 135⅛. The consternation of the 'shorts' was terrible. The bid at the Sub-Treasury was regarded as an old trick of the cliques to unload upon the market. Heretofore the latter had been 'taking' up gold, but now they backed up their assertions that the premium was destined to advance by purchasing. At least ten millions was bought by them to-day. The street was distracted by reports that they would lock up gold to-morrow in furtherance of the 'corner' on the 'shorts,' whose number is legion. Indeed the market is in a state which leaves it at the mercy of the 'bulls.' In the general situation there is nothing to cause the advance. It is true the Paris Bourse is reported heavy, and rentes declined. There is nothing positive. All is problematical. Napoleon's health is doubtless not the best, but nothing is definitely known concerning it. Should he suddenly die there would be a panic abroad, and gold would go up instantly. The only thing certain is that gold in the winter must fall before the natural influences of a heavy exportation of cotton and breadstuffs. Now the 'bulls' have all the gold, or nearly all of it. The banks last Saturday held less than twenty millions. This twenty millions will, it is feared, dwindle to ten next week, when the Comptroller demands the statement of the banks. The 'bears' have sold gold which they must borrow. Hence the panicky feeling among them this afternoon, when as high as 1-32 to 1-16 was bid for the use of gold to-morrow. The transactions to-day were on an enormous scale, and it is thought by experts who viewed the market that the clearances to-morrow will approximate two hundred millions.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Post Office Appointments—President Grant's Plan of Rotation—Virginia Politics—Gen. Canby and the Test Oath—Kentucky Politics Discussed in the Cabinet.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The President has appointed Jesse M. Boyles Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., *vice* Dr. Speed, who has been in office eight years. This appointment, it is stated, is in accordance with a declaration of President Grant, some time ago, that certain persons who have held office eight years must give place to those who have suffered by the war, provided they are equally competent for the position.

The Cabinet and Kentucky.

The condition of political affairs in Kentucky received some attention at the late Cabinet meeting, with a view to changes in the principal offices and to bring the incumbents fully in accord with the administration.

The Virginia Election—The Test Oath Not to be Enforced.

It is ascertained from a source deemed reliable, that General Canby will soon proclaim the result of the late Virginia election, and that the fourth Tuesday thereafter the Legislature will meet, and that the test oath will not be exacted, but that the Legislature will not be allowed to act on questions beyond those required by law, preliminary to the recognition of the State by Congress. The latter includes the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Late F. I. A. Boole.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—In consequence of the death of F. I. A. Boole, formerly Alderman and City Inspector, the flags on the City Hall are to-day hoisted at half-mast.

Death of a Journalist.

Edward Pearce, a most valued assistant and reporter of the N. Y. *News* Association, died at Pawtucket yesterday of consumption. His death was possibly hastened by strict adherence to vegetarian and temperance principles, against his physician's advice.

Criminal Affairs.

Sixty indictments were found by our Grand Jury to-day. Chris. Stark and H. W. Hurd were up before the Oyer and Terminer, indicted for larceny, but as the Governor of Massachusetts had made a requisition for them for burglary in that State, and as Governor Hoffman, of this State, had issued his warrant on said requisition, the Court ordered the prisoners to be delivered to the Massachusetts officers, who were in court.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

The bull movement in the gold market still continues, and the gold clique are said to have locked up nearly twenty millions yesterday and to-day. Gold opened strong at 135⅝, and advanced as high as 135⅞, the general range being from ½ to ⅝, with large transactions. Governments were steady, with only slight changes. Stocks are strong, the movement being marked in Vanderbilts; Central, 205½@205⅝; Hudson, 186¼@186⅝. In the Western shares rates were steady. Express and miscellaneous stocks mostly unchanged.

A Sick Man Nearly Kicked to Death.

A young German (Henry Hanning) was nearly kicked and beaten to death by George Millman. One of his fellow-employes in a banking house in Greenwich street.

Hanning was sick, and desired to go home, when he was ordered to work faster, and then the assault was made. It is thought he cannot recover. This is his side of the story. Millman's has not been told yet.

Frauds in the Weighers' Department.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Owing to the recent developments respecting the frauds in the Weighers' Department in the Custom House here, all the foremen of the weighers were sworn this morning, taking an oath which makes them responsible for the accuracy of the pay rolls.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; 150 bales sold at 35c. Flour unsettled; sales of 8500 barrels State at $6@7 30; Western at $5 90@7 75. Wheat irregular; sales of 75,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 65; amber Tennessee at $1 68; winter red at $1 65@1 66; white California at $1 77½. Corn firm; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 16@1 18. Oats firmer; sales of 29,000 bushels at 61@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and quotations nominal.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Serious Illness of Senator Fessenden.

PORTLAND, Sept. 3.—Senator Fessenden, who has been ill for some days, is much worse this morning, and it is feared he cannot live through the day.

Fire in Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 3.—The paper mill of George Benton & Son was burned last night, involving a loss on the mill and stock of $40,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Attempted Bank Robbery in Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—The vault of the Lime Rock Bank was broken into by burglars last night. The robbers first picked the lock of the Western Union Telegraph office adjoining the bank, and from thence made an opening about eighteen inches in diameter through the brick wall into the bank vault. The attempt on the interior safe lock was unsuccessful, but it was disarranged so that the bank officers have as yet been unable to open the safe. The burglars left their tools behind, including a signal line extending into the street, and intended to guard against a surprise.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of a Propeller and Loss of Life.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—The propeller Boscobel, Captain Hodges, of the New York Canal Line, caught fire this morning below St. Clair. The boat was run on the Canada shore, where she continued to burn, and will prove a total loss. The Boscobel was bound to Chicago, and had ten passengers on board, all of whom were saved, losing all their effects. The second engineer, George Ely, finding it impossible to reach the deck, jumped overboard and was drowned. It is feared one of the firemen shared the same fate.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampments of Odd Fellows of the State of Maryland leave here by railroad to-morrow afternoon, to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States at San Francisco. The party consists of five representatives.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Rumored Death of Senator Fessenden—Secretary Rawlins' Serious Illness—Claims of Colored Pensioners.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Surrender of Carlist Insurrectionists in Spain—Napoleon's True Condition Concealed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Rawlins' Illness.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Rawlins is still confined to his house, and although he has not had a fresh return of hemorrhage, he is quite low. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

New Post Office Regulations—Waste Paper.

The following new section has been added to the general instructions to post office inspectors:—

"Regulations of the department require that waste paper and undelivered printed matter shall be sold by the postmaster for the highest price obtainable therefor, and that the amount of proceeds thereof shall be entered in quarterly accounts. Post office inspectors will make it a special subject of inquiry whether any postmaster fails to comply with these important regulations."

The Claims of Colored Pensioners.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed a commission to proceed to Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama for the purpose of investigating certain claims for pensions, mostly of colored persons, that have remained suspended for some time upon evidence that has reached the Pension Office that extensive frauds have been committed in procuring such claims. The commission will meet at Chattanooga on the 20th inst.; Nashville, Oct. 8; Memphis, Oct. 25; Vicksburg, Nov. 12; and Mobile, Nov. 19. It is expected that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and freedmen's savings banks at those places will co-operate with the commission in establishing the identity, and in separating meritorious from fraudulent claims.

Heavy Suit against the Commissioner of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents has had a suit for damages brought against him in the sum of $1,000,000. The complaint filed in the Circuit Court sets forth that in consequence of the Commissioner's failure to examine a certain patent claimed to be an improvement in harvesters, complainant has lost time and money to the extent of damages asked.

A Medical Consultation.

Surgeon-General Barnes and Dr. Bliss are now in consultation over the case of Secretary Rawlins.

The President's Programme.

The statement that the President will return here in two weeks, with his family, to remain, is incorrect. The programme of visits to the different places which the President has marked out for himself will keep him away until October, if not later.

General Gregory and the Texas Vote.

The Republicans of Texas propose to invite General Gregory, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to make some speeches in Texas on behalf of General Davis and the Republican ticket. General Gregory is said to have great influence over the negroes of Texas, and it is thought his presence would consolidate their vote on behalf of the Republican ticket.

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon's Health Improving.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The health of the Emperor is improving.

Public Opinion of his Real Condition.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Public opinion continues skeptical with respect to the Emperor Napoleon's health. An impression prevails that his real condition is concealed, and this is not likely to be weakened until the Emperor himself is seen driving into Paris.

France and the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—It is reported that the French Government has declined to send a representative to the Ecumenical Council.

Papal Recruits.

ROME, Sept. 3.—Papal recruits continue to arrive.

Fifty-nine Carlists Surrender.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The following news is official:—Fifty-nine members of different Carlist bands in Catalonia have taken advantage of the amnesty proclamation, and have surrendered themselves.

Don Carlos in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—It is now said that Don Carlos has returned to this city.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3—3 P. M.—5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83¾, and of 1867, 82¾.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Petroleum is firm and unchanged.

FROM THE WEST.

How Republicanism is to Meet with Defeat.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Nearly all of the city papers oppose the action of the Temperance Convention in deciding to form a new political party on the prohibition basis. It will result in the success of the Democrats in many localities. The temperance men in this county propose to run a separate ticket. The Republican party here is now distracted by efforts to form a people's ticket, and this in addition will probably give the Democrats the election.

Another Leak

has been discovered in the water main under the river, caused by the anchor of a vessel. Divers are at work stopping it. The pipe seems to have rusted out.

Robbery.

The ticket office of the Rock Island Railroad Company was robbed yesterday of a large number of tickets.

Fire.

A wagon factory of Coan & Brother was damaged by fire last night. Damage estimated at $15,000. Fully insured.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Judge's Reputation Vindicated.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Justice Joslyn, of Hudson, who has been on trial before the Governor's Council on a charge of settling criminal cases in an irregular manner, has been triumphantly vindicated.

Rumored Death of Senator Fessenden.

The death of Senator Fessenden is reported in town. When last heard from he was in a very low state.

Fears of a Marine Disaster.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Boston new clipper ship Java, Captain Bassett, which sailed from New York, January 16, for Yokohama. Nothing has been heard of her. She was valued at $150,000.

Held to Answer.

Captain Davidson, of the steamer Escort, with his crew, were held in $1300 bail each for assault and battery on the sheriff and his keeper yesterday, in the skirmish which took place in resisting an attachment on the boat.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Test Oath Difficulty.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—There is great rejoicing to-day over the news telegraphed from here yesterday, and over the expected arrival of Attorney-General Hoar's opinion against the requirement of the test oath. General Canby expected, but did not receive, Hoar's opinion this morning.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Removal of the Capital—A Call for a National Convention at St. Louis—Shipments of Silver Ore.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Capital Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—From correspondence in the hands of the National Capital Convention Committee, it appears that Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, declines to send delegates to the National Capital Convention, to be held here next month, on the ground that the people of Pennsylvania are not ready at present to sanction such a movement. Governor Baker, of Illinois, while he approves of the movement himself, questions his authority to appoint delegates in the absence of an expression of the views of the people on the subject. The Mayor of Memphis thinks the convention should be postponed one year.

Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, claims to have favored the removal of the capital for twenty years. Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, and Governor McClurg, of Missouri, announce their intention of appointing full delegations. The convention will be held if no more than three States are represented.

Silver Ore.

A despatch was received yesterday from the agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Denver, that 200,000 pounds of Colorado silver ore have been shipped to the end of that road by wagons, destined for London, England. It is believed that when the road is completed to Denver immense amounts of rich ore from Colorado will find its way east and to Europe for smelting.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Consols closed at 93 for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; do. of 1865, old, 83¾; do. 1867, 82¾; Erie Railroad, 23¾; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—4 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 13⅝@13¾d.; Orleans, 13¾d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and for export.

LONDON, Sept. 3—4 P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d.; Sperm Oil, £92. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.@1s. 7½d. Sugar buoyant at 40s.@40s. 9d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

10 sh Leh Val R. 56½ | 100 sh Cata Pf.. 36½ | 38¾
17 sh Penna R.... 57⅛

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath-rooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

At Drexel & Co.'s,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 622 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to
C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27 fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURnished residence on WEST GREEN Street, No. 3012. Only on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock, or at THORNLEY'S Dry Goods Store, corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. 9 3 2t*

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

PURSE No. 1, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 3